CAROLINAS ONLY INDEPENDENT FARM MAGAZINE

THE Carolina Farmer

★

SPECIAL
TOBACCO ISSUE

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J. B. Hutson

VOLUME III - NUMBER 7

JULY - 1948

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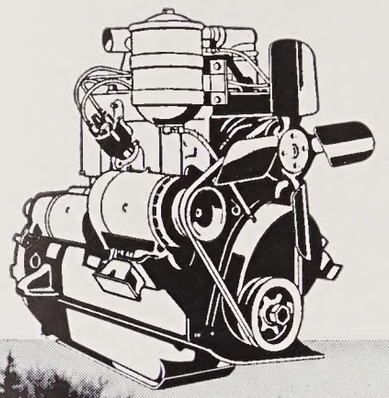

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CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

★

J. E. Jones
D. S. Coltrane
O. A. Brown
N. W. Weldon
W. E. Colwell
J. B. Hutson
George R. Ross
John G. Thomas
Miss York Kiker
Charles McCullers
C. C. Parrish
Talmadge B. Corbett

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OUR FRONT COVER

Carolina Tobacco is even more attractive when North Carolina maidens of Wilson, North Carolina, go for a "swim" in a field of the Golden Leaf.

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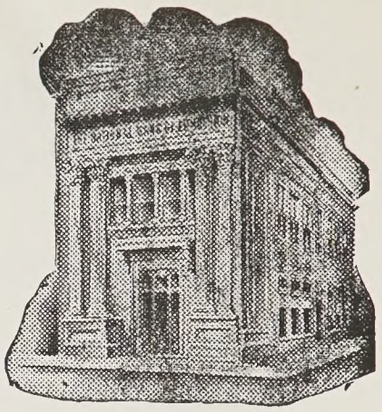

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GREENSBORO, N. C.

Reports from . . .

Our Nation's Capital

By J. E. JONES

THE United Nations was founded to restore peace to the world and outlaw war, forever.

Russia was one of the charter members in framing all the plans and in organizing the United Nations.

This Letter challenges anybody and everybody to point out a single important instance in which the Russian government has lived up to the principles of the United Nations—from the start at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington up to the present time.

None of us have any faith in Russia. From the beginning they have been waging a "cold war" against the Nations with whom they associated.

The United States has gone far beyond its responsibilities and piled up our liabilities—a condition which all leads to war—everything but the actual shooting.

We ask you: Why doesn't the United Nations expel Russia from membership in its organization?

Evidently the United Nations likes the location on the East River, New York City. There has been a good deal of talk in Washington over the failure of Congress to approve the $65,000,000 loan to be used for new housing for the great peace organization.

Some of our best news hawks are awfully hot under the collar and they go out on the limb to say that the United Nations have been snubbed by Congress. Nonsense!

History repeats itself. Geneva was the Capital of the League of Nations and that great organization came to a tragic end. It was just as energetic in its efforts to bring peace to the world as the United Nations. It really accomplished more during its lifetime than is likely to be achieved by the United Nations.

In fact, we are almost at war with Russia right now.

Don't Get Cold Feet

The new draft will start on September 21, and will proceed slowly with the call of 25-year-olds first. Then the draft calls will drop to other young men 23 and 24 years old, and later on the 19-year-olds. The plan seems to indicate that the draft will not be carried all the way through in case it appears that there will be no necessity to lick the boots off of old Joe Stalin and his tribes.

Government plans will expand the Army under the new Selective Service law to the tune of about 30,000 men between the ages of 19 and 25 years of age monthly beginning with October. Army Secretary Royall estimated a few days ago that 225,000 to 250,000 men will be drafted by June 30—a year from now. It is expected that 300,000 volunteers and 110,000 eighteen-year-old trainees will join the Army and swell its numbers to 900,000 officers and men. That is preparing for something more than a "cold war."

Teamsters Still Hold the Lines

Some of the biggest Democratic blow-outs held in Washington in recent years have been under the leadership of the Teamsters Union. The big American Federation of Labor has declared itself to be a supporter of President Truman. The boys on horseback don't agree.

Farm Legislation

The farm legislation passed in the closing hour of the 80th Congress continues some features of the price support programs, leaving it up to the Secretary of Agriculture to figure out the best way for extension of Government wartime farm assistance until the end of 1949. On that date there will be lower support level and a revision of the formula for computing the parity prices. As one studies the alleged new "formula" the impression seems to fasten into the mind of the student that Congress is simply pushing the matter aside until the elections are over.

More Money for Taxes Than for Food

Do you remember, old boy and old girl, when Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the House of Representatives, long years ago declared that the reason why the 51st Congress appropriated a billion dollars for the first time was because "the United States has become a billion dollar country!"

The cost of Government this fiscal year, despite miles of speeches advocating so-called "reduction of the cost of Government" is forty times the simple billion dollars that Thomas B. Reed explained in Congress.

An Illinois Congressman produced figures in a speech the other day showing that President Truman's budget of 39 billion dollars is taking more out of the pockets of the people for taxes than they spend for food. Representative Vursell passed the buck to Truman at the same time the President laid all the ills and evils of extravagance on the Republican Congress.

Well, my reader, the cause of all this waste of public money is traceable to just one word—that word is WAR. If we ever have sense enough to sidetrack WAR the people of this country will enjoy living on easy street, without robbing their savings to get enough money to buy food and clothes.

Cause and Effect

The security, prosperity and well-being of Americans importantly depend on the efficient production of American industry. There are three essentials of such efficient production, and C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors, names them in the following order:

"The first is the effective application of technology to all our industrial processes. It includes better design of the product. It includes better tools and machinery with which to make the parts. It includes improved organization and administration in doing all the things that have to be done to deliver finished products to the customer, beginning with the raw materials.

"The second essential of efficient production," added Mr. Wilson, "is the cooperation of employees. Such cooperation can be expected on the basis of a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. It involves willingness on the part of employees to accept and use new tools and processes, and to qualify for new and different jobs. It requires a clear understanding of the rights and responsibilities of both management and labor. It requires confidence of each party in the other.

"The third essential is an uninterrupted flow of materials and parts free of interference from industry-wide strikes or artificial restrictions on the use of materials and labor."

"Employee cooperation," Mr. Wilson observed, "is most important and the lack of it has been responsible for the real shortages created by the lack of production; the high cost of food due to heavy imports required to save the peoples of Western Europe from

(Continued on Page 27)

Tobacco Outlook for 1948

By D. S. COLTRANE
North Carolina Commissioner of Agriculture

TOBACCO is North Carolina's most important cash crop and it is therefore only natural that the people of this state are deeply interested in the outlook for tobacco. The prosperity of a very large segment of our population, especially in eastern North Carolina, depends directly or indirectly on the size of the tobacco crop and the price it brings.

With the 1948 market season about to get under way it is encouraging to know that indications point to a good crop of tobacco and prices well above last year's 42-cents average.

In most sections of the state tobacco got off to a good start this year. From the plant beds to transplanting there was a minimum of disease, such as blue mold, thanks to improved treatments. Save for a few local exceptions, the weather in the flue-cured belts was favorable for transplanting and for growth in the fields. In fact, until July 1 it was almost a perfect season in many areas.

Then, too, improvement in the fertilizer situation has enabled most farmers to get sufficient supplies of tobacco fertilizers, with the exception in some cases of high potash topdressing, which is still short of the demand.

Even though tobacco acreage has been cut nearly 28 per cent, total production should be fairly large. Triple-A checkers have found that most farmers have planted right up to the acreage limit. In fact, many of the small growers have exceeded their allotments by several tenths.

If the five-year average yield per acre should be realized, a total flue-cured crop of 920,000,000 pounds can be expected.

Note that this figure is an estimate of production for all of the flue-cured belts, not just those in North Carolina. It compares with total flue-cured production last year of 1,317 million pounds, of which North Carolina's portion was 892,205,000 pounds.

In my opinion, the present condition of the tobacco crop is so good that, barring unfavorable weather late in the season, the 1948 flue-cured crop may exceed 1,050 million pounds.

Even though the crop exceeds a billion pounds, the price outlook is

D. S. COLTRANE

encouraging. Domestic consumption of tobacco products continues at a high level. Stocks on hand and the export picture are both favorable. The export situation has improved due to the European Recovery Program and improvement in world exchange.

With the government support price established at 43.9 cents a pound (average) or nearly four cents above last year's support price, it is not unreasonable that most of our farmers may expect to receive prices well above this figure. In fact, some well informed people think the average may hit 50 cents. It would be better, however, for the individual tobacco farmer not to set his hopes too high. Then he will have a pleasant surprise if tobacco does go to 50 cents, instead of a bitter disappointment if prices fail to reach this level.

All in all, the flue-cured grower should fare fairly well during the 1948 marketing season.

For other farm crops the outlook is not so bright. It now appears that we have passed the peak in prices and from now on the trend will be downward. All the facts indicate cheaper grain prices, which will mean cheaper feed. There is a shortage of meat and dairy products, and also poultry, and this offers many farmers an opportunity to expand their livestock and poultry operations.

Taking a long range view, the outlook for farmers may not be as rosy for the next 10 years as during the last four or five years, but it is much better than it was before the war. Prospects are good for a reasonable net income for efficient farmers, and our farmers should stress efficiency. It is time to become "cost conscious" again.

Tobacco Curing Systems Must Be Approved

Forty-six different types of heating plants for curing tobacco have been approved for sale in North Carolina under the provisions of legislation enacted by the 1947 General Assembly, according to C. D. Baucom, superintendent of the Weights and Measures Division of the State Department of Agriculture.

With the purpose of reducing fire hazards in tobacco barns, which in the past have resulted in the loss each year of hundreds of thousands of dollars in tobacco, the legislature passed a law requiring the inspection and approval of commercial heating equipment for curing tobacco. The board of agriculture was empowered to make rules and regulations to carry out the purpose of the law and enforcement was vested in the Weights and Measures Division.

"Pursuant to the mandates of this law," Baucom explained, "Regulation 21 was adopted by the board, requiring all tobacco barn heating plants to be equipped with a positive safety cut-off of the fuel supply should the barn reach a temperature of 200 degrees or above. The regulation also requires that tobacco curers sold in this state carry tags indicating that they had been officially approved. Other provisions of the regulation stipulate that all surfaces which reach 500 degrees or greater temperature must be protected against falling sticks or other inflammable material, and require that a placard must be attached to the door or under the shelter of a barn showing by picture or drawing just how the heating system should be installed and used."

Baucom announced that five inspectors have been employed and trained by the Weights and Measures Division to carry out the provisions of the new law. They will inspect curer installations to see that they have been made as recommended by the manufacturer of the equipment.

Curing Bright Leaf Tobacco

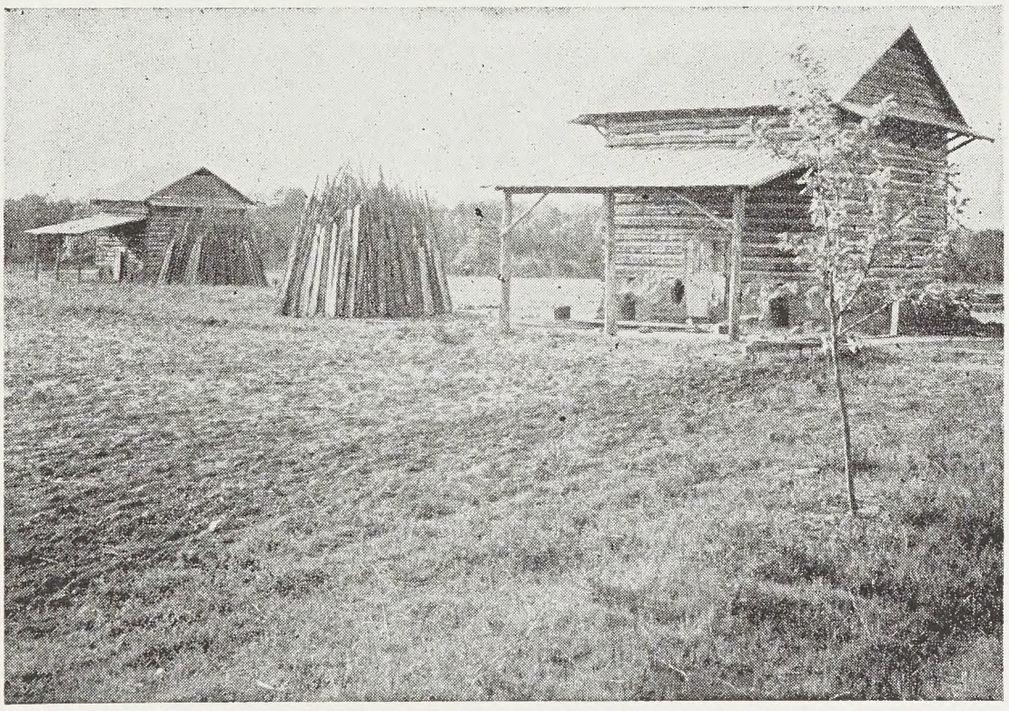
By O. A. Brown *and* N. W. Weldon

Eli and Elisha Slade began the production of bright leaf tobacco about 1852. Wood and charcoal were about the only fuels used to cure the leaf until 1935. Wood was bountiful until recent years, so the amount of fuels used and their cost to the farmer were negligible. The supply of wood is no longer adequate in many sections of the flue-cured area. Other fuels such as bituminous coal, anthracite coal, oil, and propane gas are now being used for curing bright leaf tobacco. With the advent of these fuels and automatic controls came other problems, and what was once considered an art has resolved itself into scientific problems of considerable magnitude.

In 1947 a N. C. Extension Department Survey showed that in 372 barns using oil curers 1998 curings were made. The average oil consumed was 22.3 gallons per 100 sticks of tobacco at a cost of $2.63. Forty-three barns with coal stoker installations made 223 cures, consuming 242 pounds of coal per 100 sticks with a cost of $1.57. Three barns with gas installations cured 17 barns with 30 gallons of gas per 100 sticks which cost $5.24. Wood was consumed at a rate of 0.28 cord per 100 sticks which cost $2.66. The average barns when full will hold about 700 sticks of tobacco. Multiply the cost of curing 100 sticks by seven and we have a cost range per cure per barn of $10.99 for coal, $18.41 for oil, $18.62 for wood, and $36.68 for gas. All of these cures were made under farm conditions.

O. A. Brown is Senior Agricultural Engineer, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, U. S. Department of Agriculture, (P. O. Box 2, Oxford, N. C.), and N. W. Weldon is Research Assistant Professor of Agronomy, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Tobacco Station, Oxford, N. C.—Editor.

At the Oxford Station in 1946 using farm methods, but in better constructed barn, 343 pounds of coal were used per 100 sticks at a cost of $1.76 or a total cost of $12.32 for a full cure. (Facilities were not adequate at that time for testing other fuels.) In 1947 a like quantity of tobacco was cured in the same barn with 88 pounds of coal per 100 sticks at a cost of $.57 or a total cost of $3.99 for the 700 sticks. At Oxford in 1947 the largest amount of oil consumed was 101 gallons per cure per barn and the lowest was 48.5 gallons per cure per barn. Why the difference? In 1947 the ventilation was placed under control, heat distribution was improved, and scientific instruments were used as guides for changing and regulating temperatures and ventilation.



These barns were built in Person County in 1945 and are of the same type as those built almost 100 years ago.

This sign tells its own story. It is erected on highway N. C. 58 just south of Providence, N. C.

It is the practice in the experimental tobacco curing at the Oxford Station to open the top ventilators so as to allow about four square feet of opening during the yellowing period. The ventilators are kept open and the temperature gradually increased while yellowing. "Keep up with the tobacco" is a good slogan. The ventilators at the top of the barn are closed for the killing of the leaf and remain closed for the rest of the

This furnace built of stone more than 50 years ago is still in use near Yanceyville, N. C.

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The Present Status of the Tobacco

By W. E. COLWELL
North Carolina State College

A PLAN of action to benefit the tobaeco farmer through research was presented to the 1945 General Assembly. Our agricultural leaders, aware of the threats to North Carolina's No. 1 erop, were anxious to expand tobacco rescarch and extension. A very important start was made by the General Assembly meeting in 1945 and a modern appropriation was made. The course was charted, and new work was initiated by personnel brought to the program at that time.

To the 1947 General Assembly plans for an expanded program were presented. They called for expenditures of between $250,000 and $300,000 annually to the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station, $100,000 and $125,000 annually by the N. C. State Department of Agrieulture, and of between $75,000 and $100,000 annually by the N. C. Agricultural Extension Service. Only a portion of these funds was made available but enough to make a substantial start. Agricultural leaders, both in and out of the General Assembly, and especially the membership of the Tobacco Advisory Council, alert to the eritical problems facing the tobacco industry of North Carolina, and alert to the possibility of help through research, are to be given credit for taking steps that are now making it possible for the first time to conduct fundamental research on tobacco and in sections of the state where the problems are most acute. The tobacco program is developing well and if eontinued progress is made and new studies initiated, substantial increases in funds are necessary for the next biennium. The purpose of this article is twofold: First, to show just exactly what is being accomplished by present appropriations. This will be presented in three sections: Who — Where — What. Who are the agencies cooperating, where is work being done, and what is being accomplished. The second phase deals with the problems that are not now being attacked because of limitations imposed by funds and personnel. It is hoped that this presentation will result in a clear picture of just why additional appropriations are needed to do the job.

WHO — It is important first to know that in North Carolina we have one and only one coordinated tobacco program. Resources of many agencies

Two year rotation on nematode-infested soil showing benefits of oats followed by weeds, preceding tobacco.

are combined and directed towards the best interests: N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station, N. C. State Department of Agriculture, N. C. Agricultural Extension Service, N. C. Vocational Agriculture, Duke University (Turkish), United States Department of Agriculture through the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, and the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, Divisions of Tobaeco, Medicinal and Special Crops, Farm Electrification, Soil Management and Irrigation, also the Production Marketing Administration, Tobacco Branch, the Soil Conservation Service, the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, and the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory. Besides this, we have cooperative agreements with a long list of commercial interests, whose assistance is most valuable along one specific line or another.

WHERE — Certain work must be done where the problems are and to get this job done facilities in different sections of the state are provided. At the same time every wheel needs a hub. Our organization of the *where* follows this pattern.

At Raleigh, administrative offices of subject matter departments and of the director of the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station, through which ehannels all projeets flow, are located. Likewise, headquarters for the Agricultural Extension Service and the North Carolina Department of Agrieulture are located there. Central chemical laboratories which receive tobacco from all experimental locations in the state are located on State College eampus. At McCullers, ten miles south of Raleigh, we have the central grading laboratory. Graduate students studying specifie tobacco problems are also in residenee at Raleigh where they conduct their research in connection with advanced course training. The Institute of Statistics plays an important role in evaluating data and its staff is located on the campus of State College. Likewise the research unit of the Soil Conservation Service, doing work at Shotwell near Raleigh, is headquartered on the campus of the College.

Oxford is the largest of eight outlying stations where work is now being carried out. Emphasis is being placed on curing research, and dis-

Research Program in North Carolina

ease studies. The engineering research takes up a considerable portion of the facilities at Oxord, and much energy of all the cooperating ageneies is going into this program. Black shank and Granville wilt are the two principal diseases receiving study at Oxford and in a field nearby at the Clay Station. Fundamental studies in both laboratory and greenhouse on black shank, Granville wilt, and black root rot are a part of the program. Multiple resistance is being sought. Entomology and agronomy programs are also underway at Oxford. Variety comparisons and fertilizer placement studies making use of the radioactive isotope of phosphorus are under way. Near Oxford on the so-called Crews field, a comprehensive fertilization experiment involving variables with respect to nitrogen, potash, calcium, chlorine, phosphorus, sulphur and magnesium constitutes a sizeable portion of the agronomy program.

At Rocky Mount variety tests and fertilizer studies (a similar experiment to that on the Crews field near Oxford referred to above) are being made as well as those on wireworm control.

At the McCullers Station, south of Raleigh, Fusarium wilt, root knot (nematode), meadow nematode and mosaic diseases are receiving much attention. Plant bed work is also underway. Tobacco varieties and work on physiology and genetics constitute the other major studies at this location. At Shotwell, row grade and row layout are studies which have been made with different cropping systems to avoid soil loss and erosion. A report on this work appeared in June, 1948, issue of the *Carolina Cooperator*.

At the Upper Mountain Branch Station at Laurel Springs both burley and Turkish tobacco are included in the experimental program. Burley variety work and fertilization are being studied. Rate and source of nitrogen, and spacing best for Turkish tobacco are under investigation.

At the Mountain Branch Station, near Waynesville, a number of problems on burley tobacco are under study: fertilization, spacing, topping, variety comparisons and selections, and priming as well as curing studies to reduce house burn.

Two New Tobacco Stations

In a statement published August 26, 1946, in the Raleigh *News and Observer*, Dr. L. D. Baver, former dean of the College of Agriculture and director of the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station, said: "There has been a great demand on the part of tobacco farmers throughout the state to locate experiments in their respective areas where production problems are difficult for those at any of our regular stations. It is proposed to establish such field stations in Robeson-Columbus, Pitt-Greene, Guilford-Rockingham and Stokes-Surry areas. We cannot establish all these new units at once because of a lack of time and personnel."

Two of these stations have been established according to plan and are in operation today. One is south of Greenville on soils typical of those of the lower coastal plain. The second is near Rural Hall north of Winston-Salem on soils representative of the Stokes, Surry, Yadkin area.

At the Lower Coastal Plain Tobacco Research Farm emphasis is placed this year on disease resistance for black shank and Granville wilt. A good many tobacco farmers of that area are threatened with both of these diseases and multiple resistance is being sought vigorously. Other variety comparisons are being made as well as studies on fertilizer placement and plant bed management.

At the Upper Piedmont Tobacco Research Farm variety tests to find strains adapted to the Cecil soils of the region as a means of combatting black shank and of producing higher quality tobacco are being sought. Fertilizer placement and ratios are receiving considerable attention in the hope of discovering an improved fertilization practice that will result in tobacco predominantly of lug and cutter grades. Cultural practices including variations in spacing and topping methods are likewise under study.

A third new station will be located this summer in the Columbus-Robeson area and will be ready for operation next season. Fusarium wilt, mosaic and fertilization work will be included at this farm.

WHAT — Our program is young, yet there are already definite accomplishments. In the expanded program (initiated July 1, 1947) we have been operating only one year but in spite of that short time and shortages of trained personnel throughout the scientific world, we have managed to initiate a sizeable program in a number of separate fields and of course have continued and even enlarged the work underway prior to that time.

I cannot do justice to the accomplishments of each project in the limited space available here, but I would like to mention a few of the new facts we are learning to show the general direction the overall program is now taking.

In curing, emphasis has been placed on means to improve the efficiency of curing, making use of the present curing equipment growers have on hand. The following information from one of the tests conducted by the engineers reveals the possible saving in fuel that may result from making certain changes.

Two barns were built as nearly alike as possible, and both were equipped with stokers. A series of changes was made on the experimental barn No. 2, whereas the control barn remained unchanged for five cures. A total of four changes resulted in a saving of 1,169 pounds of coal, and a saving of 12½ hours in the curing time. The changes contributing to this economy were: Closing of eve ventilators, installation of flue-draft controls, insulation, and closing bottom ventilators.

Compared to a coal consumption of around one ton the first year, last summer a full sized barn of tobacco was cured with as low as 619 pounds of coal. The added efficiency resulted in the use of rectangular flues and recirculation of hot gases.

Numerous other lines of work are being pursued, among them being: Development of an automatic wood-burning furnace, the use of anthracite coal, the jet burner, barn construction, and types of heating equipment (not testing individual makes). Biochemical studies on disappearance of chlorophyll pigments are being made, as well as means to speed up starch-sugar changes during curing. New principles of curing are being considered and the value of radiation in examining tobacco is being explored.

The engineers are this season for the first time testing theories developed at Oxford, in the Coastal Plain area in Wilson and Edgecombe counties and also in the Piedmont area in Guilford county. Besides this, they have equipped the barns at the two new

(Continued on Page 24)

Tobacco Exports to Germany

By J. B. HUTSON
President
Tobacco Associates, Inc.

DURING the last week of June approximately sixty million pounds of tobacco were purchased by the Joint Export-Import Agency (JEIA) of Germany for use in the three western zones of Germany. These purchases were made from samples examined at Wilson, N. C., Louisville, Ky., and New York City. The examination was made by a committee of German manufacturers and dealers whose trip to the United States was arranged and supervised by U. S. officials of JEIA. The purchases by types are approximately as follows:

	Export Weight	Farm Sales Weight
Flue-cured	39,429,000	44,805,000
Cigar leaf	9,000,000	11,250,000
Burley	6,505,000	7,309,000
Dark fire-cured	1,512,000	1,716,000
Green River	63,000	73,000
Maryland	65,000	68,000
Total	56,574,000	65,221,000

The purchase price delivered U. S. ports was approximately 30 cents per pound, averaging slightly less than 30 cents in the case of flue-cured tobacco and somewhat higher in the case of most other types. The total cost was approximately 18 million dollars.

This tobacco will be shipped during the remainder of this calendar year. It is expected that most of this purchase, together with some tobacco that may later be purchased from other countries that supplied Germany prior to the war, will be used during the next 8 to 10 months. This will make possible an increase in the tobacco ration in the Western Zones of Germany to about one-half pre-war consumption.

Since the end of the war, tobacco available for consumption in the Western Zones has been only from one-fifth to one-sixth pre-war consumption. This shortage of tobacco has led to black market operations and has contributed to the low morale of the German people. This was clear to me when I visited Germany a year ago and has been confirmed by those who have visited Germany since that time.

This purchase of tobacco will give officials in Germany an opportunity to break the black market for cigarettes. During the past year it has been pointed out from time to time that the availability of more tobacco would tend to improve the morale and thus contribute to increased industrial production.

Finally the Senate Appropriation Committee, on December 18, 1947, in making available funds for Germany, made the following suggestion in its report:

"Testimony before the committee showed a pressing need for tobacco in Germany, to stimulate production, improve morale, break the black market, and rebuild a permanent demand for export grades of American-grown leaf tobacco which is now in surplus supply.

"The Committee agrees that these are desirable ends and, therefore, recommends for the favorable consideration of the Department of the Army that an appropriate part of the import-export funds be used for the purchase of surplus leaf tobacco held by the Commodity Credit Corporation for use in the occupied areas and that said Corporation dispose of such tobacco on the terms suggested in subsection (e) of section 11 of the Foreign Aid Act of 1947.

"The Department of the Army should report to the committee on the action taken with respect to this recommendation."

Later Secretary Marshall, in connection with the European Recovery Program, said:

"Tobacco is another staple that will be shipped to Europe in considerable volume. It is not as essential as food and clothing, of course, but even under austere living conditions and rationing it is found advisable to make some concessions to human nature. Tobacco comes within the category of incentive goods. As a practical matter, it has been found that the availability of tobacco is an effective stimulus to morale and productivity. Incidentally, I don't smoke. I did but now I don't."

Thus it appears that the Department of the Army, acting through JEIA, the Economic Cooperation Administration and the Department of Agriculture, which acted jointly in facilitating this purchase, had ample justification for it. Many believe that its contribution to German and European Economic Recovery will be several times its cost.

From a tobacco grower's and trade viewpoint, this sale of tobacco in large part represents a new market for American tobacco. Prior to the war, Germany was the second largest importer of tobacco. These imports largely consisted of cigarette tobacco grown in Turkey, Greece, and Rumania, cigar leaf and tobacco for smoking mixtures was imported largely from the Dutch East Indies and South America. During the latter part of the Hitler regime little tobacco was imported from the United States: less than 5 per cent of total imports.

Since the end of the war, most consumers in Germany seem to prefer products made from tobacco grown in the United States. This recent purchase will enable them to get products made from this tobacco without resorting to black market operations. Almost a hundred American private export firms, including growers' organizations, shared in this purchase. It is hoped and believed that each of these organizations will help to encourage this new market by delivering tobacco of the best quality possible under the terms of the contracts, even though this in some cases may involve some temporary sacrifices.

According to poultry authorities, two-thirds of an egg is water. Water requirements of 100 laying hens is between 35 and 40 pounds a day, or about 4 to 5 gallons of water per day per 100 hens. The laying hen has to have an abundant supply of water to manufacture eggs. A running water system, electrically operated, is the answer to the poultryman who wants the best out of his hens.

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A New Approach to Credit in North Carolina

By GEORGE R. ROSS

A great change has come over the money-lending and money-borrowing habits of North Carolina people in the past 30 years, and the Credit Union Division of the State Department of Agriculture and John Sprunt Hill of Durham are largely responsible for this new approach.

No one has ever lost a penny in a credit union. The unions sometimes liquidate, but they never "bust," and D. R. Graham, superintendent of State credit unions recently reported to Agriculture Commissioner Kerr Scott that we now have 170 credit cooperatives with 40,000 members and resources of $4,000,000.

Fortunately for North Carolina, John Sprunt Hill traveled through Europe in 1913 as a member of the American Commission to study Rural Credits and Cooperative Production and Marketing. He later appeared before the Joint Committee of Banking and Currency in Washington on behalf of rural credits. A Committee appointed by Governor Locke Craig and composed of John Sprunt Hill, Clarence Poe, and others, reported on a farm program. First among needs listed was to reduce the credit costs by the establishment of "rural credit societies."

Banking houses were few in 1913 and personal credits were in the main confined to merchants and landlords. Land values were low and labor plentiful largely because the turpentine and lumber industries had moved southward.

Cotton, tobacco, and peanuts grown by the sharecrop system were our annual source of new wealth but neither the landlord nor tenants had much protection from time-prices at country stores, where supplies were "issued" in the spring and crops were "taken in" for market that fall.

The state Farmers Convention meeting in Raleigh, August 27, 1913, heard Mr. Hill's report on cooperation and the work of the American commission in Europe. Hill spoke to the merchants and farmers of Mecklenburg County on December 18, 1915, on organized credit, advocating credit unions for short-term money and the Mutual Land Mortgage Association for long-term loans—and improved marketing conditions to be obtained through standardization and cooperation.

In 1915, the North Carolina Legislature passed the McRae Credit Union Bill and Hill went into action. Driving a few miles south of his home in Durham County, he organized the first rural bank in the South, known as Lowes Grove Credit Union. The Board of Agriculture was slow to promote this new project, but Hill determined to see cooperative efforts tried out here, and no doubt this general subject gave the 45-year-old farmer-lawyer-banker just the proper stage for propounding the evils of usury.

About this time, Carolina farmers were paying from 6 to 12 per cent interest for long-term mortgage loans and 10 to 40 per cent for short-term money. The length of land mortgage loans being a few years and crop production loans averaging seven months.

Today we have the Federal Land Bank system, including facilities like the Cooperative Bank, the Production Credit Associations, Intermediate Credit and Regional Agricultural Credits, all to serve the "dirt" farmer separately and apart from the urban banking systems. We also have our numerous credit unions. There is not a community in the State today where these services are not available under Federal or State law, sometimes both.

The State laws of 1915 were the results of cooperation in leadership, but the spearhead was John Sprunt Hill. He wrote the laws. He inspired the resolutions from the organizations to commit the associations and agricultural agencies and their leaders to these new ideas.

John Sprunt Hill

The Durham Farmers Mutual Exchange, promoted by Hill and his son, Watts, incorporated under Chapter 144 of the State laws of 1915, is the largest of twenty-five in the State, marketing products for farmers and making purchases for them. The State Employees Credit Union

(Continued on Page 23)

Comprehensive Rat Drives Are Solution To Problem Faced by Nation's Farmers

A fifth column 60 million strong is working against the nation's farmers. Rats, not people, fill its ranks. These rats destroy 200 million bushels of grain each year, transmit diseases and cause untold damage to farm buildings, according to G. C. Oderkirk of the Fish and Wildlife Service. Oderkirk points out that the only solution to this problem is comprehensive rat eradication programs.

The most effective rat eradication programs are usually conducted in four steps: extermination of existing rats, eliminating their harbors, rat-proofing buildings and cutting off their food supply. None of these steps is a cure in itself. All of them must be used if your efforts are to be successful.

Extermination of Rats

Generally, there are three ways of destroying rats: (1) poisoning; (2) gassing; (3) trapping. Gassing, or fumigation, is extremely dangerous unless done by experienced personnel; so it is best that you rely on poisons and traps.

There are many rat poisons on the market today. Red squill is the type usually recommended for general usage. Never forget that it is a poison and should be handled with care.

Red squill is most effective when mixed one part with nine parts of bait. If a cereal bait is used, add squill to the dry mixture and stir thoroughly before adding water to make a paste. When meat or fish bait is used, make a thin paste of squill and water, then blend with the bait.

Actually, the placement of bait is more important than the type of bait used. Rats generally have certain paths of travel, which are called runways. These runways are usually found along sides of buildings, fences, piles of lumber or stacks of equipment. It is in these areas that rats are most likely to sample bait.

If runways are not covered, it is a good idea to lean an old board over them so that there is just enough space for a rat to enter. Thus you will protect family pets and farm animals by keeping them away from the poisoned food.

Rats can be tricked into accepting bait. Three or four nights before you plan to lay out poisoned food, distribute unpoisoned food of the type later to be used with red squill. All bait should be rolled in small balls about the size of marbles. Once rats have formed the habit of accepting unpoisoned food, they will most likely take it after red squill has been added.

The main thing to remember about placing bait is to use plenty of it and place it where rats travel and where they live.

As in poisoning, the proper placement of traps is more important than the type of traps or bait used. Several traps should be placed in the same areas suggested for poisons.

Spring, or snap, traps are very effective. They can be even more effective if their trigger surfaces are enlarged with a square piece of cardboard or tin. Thus the trigger parts serve as treadles and give rats a large area on which to spring the traps.

Contrary to popular belief, cheese is not the best bait for traps. Bacon strips, fresh fish, or bacon-scented oatmeal are better. Such baits should be tied to the trigger of spring traps so that they cannot be stolen without springing the traps.

Eliminating Rat Harbors

Rat harbors usually consist of piles of carelessly stacked lumber or other building materials, old equipment left lying in the open, and trash piles. After a thorough poisoning and trapping program these playgrounds for rats should be eliminated.

Lumber should be stacked neatly to eliminate crevices, which are inviting to rats. All materials worth keeping should be stored on racks 12 to 18 inches off the ground.

Trash never should be allowed to accumulate in open piles. All trash should be kept in covered galvanized steel cans. There are galvanized steel ash and garbage cans available for this purpose. They are rust-resistent and come equipped with tight-fitting covers. Such containers are virtual necessities where rats are to be controlled.

Rat-Proofing Buildings

Rats have been reported to have killed 145 chicks in two nights and 400 turkey poults in one night. Such wholesale slaughter of poultry, as well as damage to grain and farm buildings, can be greatly reduced if all farm structures are rat-proofed.

All cracks and openings in buildings, especially those one half inch or larger, must be closed if rats are to be kept out. Cement, hardware cloth, sheet metal and asbestos cement board are all good rat-proofing materials. Use them to cover all holes found in buildings and fences.

Cutting Off Rats' Food Sources

Rats will eat just about anything, but they are especially fond of food left over from the family dinner table. When table scraps are not fed to animals, they should be kept in a covered galvanized steel garbage can. Such containers may also be used for storage of small amounts of poultry feed.

Bags of animal feed should be placed on racks from 12 to 18 inches above the floor. Feed bins should be made of metal and should be of the type that can be securely closed when not in use. If a building is rat-proof, half the job is done. Remember, though, rats enter buildings through open doors and windows, so it is virtually impossible to keep any buildings completely free of them. Consequently, every precaution should be taken to protect all stored food from rats.

The best protection against rats is to be on the alert for signs of them at all times. Rat eradication should be part of your routine. Not only will you prevent needless loss of farm products and damage to buildings, but you will be protecting your family from ten diseases known to be transmitted by rats.

Campaign Against Rats Continues

Encouraged by the success of the campaign against rats in rural areas, the National Committee for Rat Control is now extending the rat eradication drive into towns and cities throughout North Carolina and other states, according to L. C. Whitehead, rodent control specialist at State College.

Mayors and other city officials in the State are being urged to write for free literature on rat control programs, Mr. Whitehead said. Also, civic and garden clubs and other community groups are being asked to take an active part in the program.

Mr. Whitehead said the City of Raleigh provides a good example of how the rat population can be kept down in an urban area. Through the use of rat poison and stoppage work, in which city and county health officials have cooperated, Raleigh now has less than one-fifth as many rats as it had five years ago, he asserted.

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Wilson Offers Inducement for Better Farming

By JOHN G. THOMAS

In an effort to formulate a better balanced farm economy in the future for Wilson county, the agricultural committee of the Wilson Chamber of Commerce this year has set up an experimental program which is one of the first of its kind in the entire South.

Though there have been numerous types of farm contests, such as corn contests and cotton contests, the Wilson organization has set up the first one in North Carolina and one of the first in the South to attempt to carry out eight different projects at one time.

Dr. George W. Mitchell, a farmer in his own right and chairman of the Wilson Chamber's agricultural committee, instigated the idea. It all started when it was disclosed that the tobacco acreage cut of 28 per cent in Wilson county this year would mean a loss of some $7,000,000 to the tobacco farmers in the county alone.

Mitchell, who is also a member of the agricultural committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, decided that by carrying out eight different farm projects at once, some of this seven million dollar loss might be regained.

"We do not feel," says Mitchell today, "that this program can be really beneficial in one year. We hope to continue the program as a permanent one on an annual basis."

This year the Chamber of Commerce and Wilson civic groups are offering a total of $2,100 in savings bonds and cash to farmers for the various projects.

These projects include corn, pastures, county gardens, town gardens, cattle, swine, cotton, and canning.

The response was immediate and at the same time amazing when the contest was first announced. With fine newspaper and radio cooperation locally, the entries really started to come in.

Both the county agent and the home demonstration agent in the county also helped a great deal.

Though Dr. Mitchell felt at the outset that if some 200 or 300 entries were received in the whole program the first year he would be doing well, it turned out, for instance, that in the canning contest alone there would be some 500 entries, and that the total list of entries in the eight projects would come to near 1,000.

One fine part of the whole project was the fine cooperation the Chamber's agriculture group received from the various other civic groups in town.

The Rotary, Lions and Kiwanis clubs, the Junior Woman's club, the Business and Professional Woman's club, Exchange club, Moose and Jaycees all cooperated not only in the matter of contributing toward part of the prize money, but to actually taking on one of the projects as their own project during the year.

As Dr. Mitchell points out, "we are not trying to tell the farmer how to run his business or how to farm. We are simply offering a possible inducement in an effort to carry out a better balanced farm program for the future in the area."

Worst trouble has been in the cattle contest. This is because, of course, there is a scarcity of cattle in the eastern part of the state in comparison to the west. But it is interesting to note that this cattle contest has some entries, and Dr. Mitchell feels that it will go a long way in the future toward building up interest in cattle farming in the area.

Though the various projects will be completed at different periods within the year, all awards will be made at one time, probably some time in December or after the first of the year in 1949.

"We hope to continue this program indefinitely," said Dr. Mitchell in discussing it, "and I'll be interested to see just how it works out."

The World's Largest Tobacco Market Continues To Grow

On August 19th Wilson's Tobacco Market, the world's largest bright leaf market, will begin its 58th year of operation.

Bigger and better equipped than ever to take care of the farmer's needs, the Wilson market was prepared today to pay again the high dollar to weed farmers for their precious gold.

With the addition of another warehouse here this year, the Wilson Tobacco Market will have over 2,000,000 square feet of floor space for the tobacco that is expected on the market. There will be 18 warehouses this year ready for business when the opening cry of the auctioneer begins on August 19th.

There will also be five sets of buyers on hand representing every tobacco manufacturing company in the world, and a sale for each warehouse firm every day in the year.

With a floor capacity on the market that can handle 10,000,000 pounds daily of tobacco on the warehouse floors, Wilson's mart has warehouses covering 29 acres of land.

With competent warehousemen and buyers, the Wilson market is prepared again this year to do its best so that the North Carolina farmer—and from other states as well—gets a square deal and the highest dollar.

In addition to all of this, there are 11 large modern factories and redrying plants in Wilson, equipped to handle all daily sales with 25 hours selling time each day.

And while in Wilson selling their tobacco, farmers will find the best in retail and wholesale establishments.

In 1947, according to Sales Management's "Survey of Buying Power," Wilson wholesale sales totaled $111,642,000 as against $99,000,000 in wholesale sales in 1946.

In the field of total retail sales, Wilson's retail output for 1947 was $27,282,000 or almost $8,000,000 more than the retail sales in 1946.

Total effective buying income in Wilson for 1947, on a net basis, was set at $31,799,000, while the per family effective buying income was $5,300.

With 342 retail establishments and some 42 wholesale establishments, Wilson is one of the foremost buying and selling centers in Eastern North Carolina.

Definitely a transportation center, Wilson has slowly become one of the distribution centers of the state. Both the Atlantic Coast Line and the Norfolk Southern Railroads go through Wilson, while the town also has good trucking service and bus service. Main north-south and east-west federal and state highways make Wilson a transportation center from a highway standpoint as well.

In the middle of one of the South's greatest and finest agricultural areas, Wilson is the county seat of Wilson county.

Replace Tobacco Income With Milk

A milk deficiency in eastern North Carolina offers farmers of the area a splendid opportunity to turn to dairying as a means of offsetting a likely loss of tobacco income, in the opinion of Agriculture Commissioner D. S. Coltrane.

The eastern part of the state produces only about half enough milk to meet local commercial demands, he told farmers attending a Dairy Day program at the Coastal Plains test farm, and milk distributors have to import milk from other sections of North Carolina and from other states to make up the shortage.

He said the Coastal Plains test farm had demonstrated that permanent pastures and good feed crops, the foundation of a sound dairying industry, could be grown under eastern Carolina conditions.

JEEP—JEEP—JEEP

Willys-Overland Motors sales records show that the Universal Jeep, born in war and redesigned for civilian usage, is going stronger than ever.

Howard Lund, general sales manager, said that in April, an all-time high record for domestic Jeep sales was established when 4,981 of the little vehicles were sold. Domestic sales figures for the first four months of 1948 total 17,185, Lund said, with 3,962 sold in January, 3,860 in February, and 4,382 in March.

Of the 178,710 Jeeps, both domestic and export, sold since the end of the war, more than half are used in agriculture, the remainder in industry and general usage.

Will Farm Tractor Replace Old Dobbin?

Can the farm tractor completely replace old Dobbin?

Maybe not, but modern power machinery can be put to much wider use than at present on North Carolina farms, says the agricultural engineering department at State College. And to prove its point, the department last week took to the fields in nine counties to show farmers the latest mechanical equipment used in cotton and corn production.

Using a five-acre demonstration field in each of the counties selected, the department will utilize tractors and other machinery in planting and cultivating row crops. The planting demonstrations began in Richmond County April 19. Each field will be visited two weeks after planting for the first demonstration in mechanized cultivation.

In announcing the demonstrations, J. C. Ferguson, Extension specialist in agricultural engineering, said North Carolina farmers are now operating approximately 35,000 farm tractors, but of this number probably not more than 20 per cent are being used for planting and cultivating row crops.

"Less than one tractor in every 10 is being utilized in all of its capacities, as evidenced by the fact that workstock is still maintained on the majority of farms now using tractor power," Mr. Ferguson said.

The demonstration in corn production is being conducted in Nash County, while the eight demonstrations in cotton production are being held in Richmond, Scotland, Hoke, Cumberland, Harnett, Wake, Edgecombe, and Halifax counties. The demonstrations will continue with the necessary cultivations, on schedule, until the crops are laid in mid-summer.

At the close of the day's work, washing the horses' shoulders with a cold water strong salt solution will help keep them in healthy condition.

Best Wishes!

As the time approaches for the sale of this year's tobacco crop, we share the hope of the tobacco farmers that high quality and top prices may again be their reward.

This Company has always been intensely interested in the problems, the progress and the prosperity of the farmers of the Carolinas. We have pioneered in the construction of rural lines in our area of the two states. Since the war we have pushed forward with the largest rural line building program in the history of the Company. In spite of shortages of materials this program has progressed as rapidly as possible... and is continuing.

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1947 Wholesale Sales
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The above wholesale, retail and EBI figures are from "Survey of Buying Power, Sales Man

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.. The Carolina Homemaker ..

By **MISS YORK KIKER,** ***Home Economist***

Potatoes Are Plentiful

Our sturdy brown-jacketed friend—the potato—has a place at your table every day — or twice a day. For potatoes are one of your best buys, or perhaps you have grown your own.

Use them the old ways—and varied new ways—and make your food dollar go further than you'd guess.

You like potatoes boiled or baked—and steaming hot. Or mashed to fluffy whiteness—and fried crispy brown, of course.

But do even more things with them. Dress them up as main dishes. Or send them to the table as vegetable dishes that are "different."

Consider Their Merits!

Potatoes give food energy—at low cost. More food energy for the money than any other vegetable.

Potatoes have valuable Vitamin C and little is lost if they're properly cooked. We can count on them for other vitamins. And for important minerals too.

There's also protein in potatoes—not in very large amounts. Serve potatoes with meat, fish, milk, or eggs, and you add high quality protein that improves the potato protein.

If you're watching calories—and your waist line—watch what you add to potatoes; use less butter, gravy, and the like. But don't avoid potatoes.

Potatoes are no more fattening than many other foods. You don't get any more calories from one medium-sized potato than from an apple or a banana. And the potato has only a third as many calories as a piece of two-crust berry pie.

Be Cooking-Wise With Potatoes

Boil them in their jackets—and keep those vitamins and minerals inside.

So start with potatoes cooked in their jackets—whether you serve them creamed, parslied, mashed or hash-browned.

If you peel potatoes before boiling you lose more nutrients, especially Vitamin C, than if you boil them in their skins.

Go easy on the water when peeled potatoes go into the pot. The more water you use, the more nutrients you lose.

And save the cooking water with its vitamins and minerals. You can put it to good use in gravy, soup and sauces.

Baking potatoes keeps vitamins in too. But in baking they lose more vitamin C than boiling in their jackets.

Mashing potatoes doesn't greatly lessen their food value. It's the way you cook them before mashing—whether you boil them in their skins or not—that counts most.

Twice-cooking—as boiling potatoes for fried or hash-browned dishes, for instance —means more vitamin loss too. And you lose more vitamins in frying raw potatoes than you do in boiling.

In the good ol' Summertime . . . in a cone or in a dish, ice cream is a treat. Try your favorite recipe NOW!

Ham-Stuffed Baked Potatoes

4 large potatoes
½ cup fine chopped cooked ham
¼ cup milk
Salt and pepper
1 egg, separated

Bake mature potatoes in hot oven (450 degrees F.) 40 to 60 minutes. Cut slice off top; scoop out center, leaving thick shell.

Mash potato, mix with milk, egg yolk, ham; season. Fold in beaten egg white; refill shells. Bake 10 minutes in hot oven. Serves four.

TO COMPLETE THE MEAL

Serve with lima beans, broccoli, tomato-cottage cheese salad; peach upside-down cake.

Potato Cheese Surprise

1 egg, beaten
Salt and pepper
2 cups hot mashed potatoes
¼ lb. cheese, cut into slices
2 tablespoons melted fat
4 slices tomato
¼ cup crumbs

Add eggs, salt and pepper to potatoes; beat; shape into four balls; press centers

to make cups; place cheese in cups; brush mound with fat. Cover cheese with slice of tomato, sprinkle with crumbs, season; bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 30 minutes. Serves four.

TO COMPLETE THE MEAL

Serve with snap beans, tossed green salad; chocolate custard.

POTATO SALADS

Basic Recipe

3 cups diced, peeled potatoes
¼ cup sliced onion
¾ cup diced celery
2 tablespoons minced parsley
Salt and pepper
⅜ cup salad dressing or enough to moisten

Combine lightly. Chill thoroughly. Serves four.

VARIATIONS (Each serves four)

Tomato-Jelly Potato Salad Mold.—Use 1½ cups well-seasoned tomato gelatine and 1 cup potato salad. Put a layer of tomato gelatine in custard cups, then a layer of potato salad and another of gelatine.

Serve on shredded lettuce or other greens.

Bermuda Bowl.—Serve 2 cups potato salad with 2 Bermuda onions, sliced thin, thin slices of unpeeled cucumbers, and thick slices of tomatoes. Surround with tossed green salad.

With this serve 4 deviled eggs, thin slices of brown bread and cheese for made-at-the-table sandwiches; for dessert, frozen peanut brittle custard.

Mexican Salad Plate.—Place 3 cups potato salad in center of salad plate. Surround with alternating mounds of raw spinach leaves, tossed in French dressing, small red pickled beets, shredded carrots.

With this serve one-fourth pound sardines, four hard-boiled eggs with mayonnaise; for dessert, chilled chocolate milk and filled peanut butter cookies.

MAIN-DISH POTATO SALADS

Ham-'n'-Egg Potato Salad.—To 2 cups potato salad add ½ cup diced cooked ham and 4 quartered hard-boiled eggs.

Serve with tomato wedges and tossed green salad; for dessert, hot apple dumplings with top milk.

Potato and Cottage Cheese Salad.—To 2 cups of well-seasoned potato salad add 1 cup of cottage cheese and one tablespoon of chopped pickle. Serve in lettuce cups.

Serve with hot vegetables — cabbage and carrots; for dessert, orange milk sherbet and cookies.

Running water, pumped by electricity, is cheap, plentiful, and means more leisure time for everyone in the farm family.

Telephone Service For Rural Areas

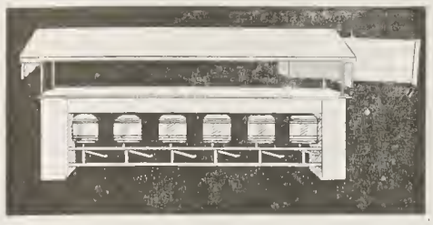
Construction of facilities to provide rural areas with telephone service was expanded during 1947-48. Over 4,400 poles and 1,300 miles of wire were utilized in this period to provide more rural telephone service.

The rural program will be carried on as materials and manpower will allow.

Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Company

Headquarters
TARBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

Tobacco Farmers!



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Purchased Since September 1, 1947

REPLACED FREE

IF BARN BURNS DURING CURING SEASON

The chance of barn fires during the past two years was less than 1 in 1,000 for those who used Florence-Mayo Curers. NOW that small chance will mean even less financial loss! If your barn burns when equipped with Florence-Mayo Curers purchased since September 1, 1947, the destroyed curers will be replaced ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE!

With every purchase of a Florence-Mayo Curer you will receive a certificate . . . guarantee that your curer will be replaced if your barn is destroyed by fire!

Florence-Mayo Curers use from one to three drums of oil per cure LESS THAN OIL-BURNING CURERS THAT REQUIRE FLUES AND STACKS. Upkeep costs for Florence-Mayo Curers average no more than one dollar per year over periods up to 10 years. Lower fuel consumption—lower upkeep cost—better and quicker cures. No other curer offers so much for your money. See your dealer or write us direct.

$135

(18-ft. barns)

F. O. B. MAURY, N. C.

Including positive shut-off valve.

Don't miss our exhibits at the N. C. State Fair! Machinery Row near East Gate and Industrial Building.

FLORENCE-MAYO NUWAY COMPANY

MAURY, NORTH CAROLINA

Makers of the World's Best Tobacco Curer

Approved by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture

KINSTON . . . Heart of Eastern North Carolina

By CHARLES McCULLERS

Kinston, N. C., the geographic center of Eastern North Carolina, though comparatively young, is rich in tradition and is Eastern North Carolina's fastest growing metropolitan trade center.

Kinston was incorporated in January, 1849, and is situated in the fertile valley of the Neuse River. It is the county seat of Lenoir County, which is a choice part of the fertile North Coastal Plain of the state. By virtue of its geographical location, Kinston is the largest wholesale distribution point in Eastern North Carolina and occupies a place of prominence as the "World's Foremost Tobacco Center."

Kinston is served by nine paved highways, two railroads, and four bus lines. The Atlantic and East Carolina Railway and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad each have lines operating to and through the city, which is located on U. S. Highways Number 70 and 258, and State Highways Number 55, 10, 11, and 12.

Kinston has enjoyed a steady, though not phenomenal growth since its incorporation 100 years ago, and has grown from a few dozen in 1849 to a population of more than 22,500 today, according to reliable estimates. The municipality of Kinston has recently completed a gigantic street pacing project and now has more than 40 miles of paved streets and sidewalks, with more than 30 city blocks having been paved since January 1, 1947. Lenoir County has over 100 miles of concrete and asphalt roads, all leading from Kinston to the county's border and to any point in North Carolina.

Kinston's public utilities are attractive to commercial and industrial expansion. A power plant expansion project is now under way and when completed, will represent a financial outlay of more than $1,000,000. Its water supply is neither treated chemically nor filtered, and its deep artesian wells furnish abundance of chemically pure water for all industrial, commercial, and residential uses. The supply today is sufficient for a city twice the size of Kinston.

The assessed valuation for taxation in Kinston for 1945 and 1946 was $15,722,646, with attractive city and county rates which are conducive to local expension of every sort. Kinston is served by adequate banking facilities, including the Commercial National Bank, the Branch Banking & Trust Company, and the First Citizens Bank & Trust Company. The excellent condition of these three institutions is significant of the steady growth and expansion of the city and county.

Kinston is the heart of the largest bright leaf tobacco belt in the world, and its tobacco market handles more than 60,000,000 pounds of tobacco annually. Twelve modern tobacco warehouses and six stemming and redrying plants furnish excellent facilities for marketing and handling tobacco.

The section is well suited to the development of livestock, and in view of this fact, there was recently completed in Kinston a large meat packing plant with a total capacity for slaughtering and processing more than 70 hogs and 200 beef cattle per day. This facility is North Carolina's only federally inspected meat packing plant.

Kinston is likewise adequately supplied with hotel and tourist home facilities. Its three leading hotels, the Caswell, the Kinoca, and the Hotel Kinston, have a combined total of more than 200 rooms, while Hotel Kinston is a community-owned 12-story fireproof structure which was erected in 1928 at a cost of $350,000. It is a cooperative undertaking which is debt-free and is now paying regular dividends to its stockholders, all of whom are residents of Kinston.

The hospital facilities in Kinston are the best to be found in Eastern North Carolina, with two community-owned and operated hospitals with a total bed capacity of 135. The Caswell Training School, state institution for mental delinquents, is located just west of the city limits and represents an outlay of $3,000,000 in buildings and equipment, which is considered one of North Carolina's indispensable institutions for mental patients. The Dobbs Farm, state correctional institution for Negro women, is also located near Kinston and is serving a valuable purpose as a correctional institution for colored women.

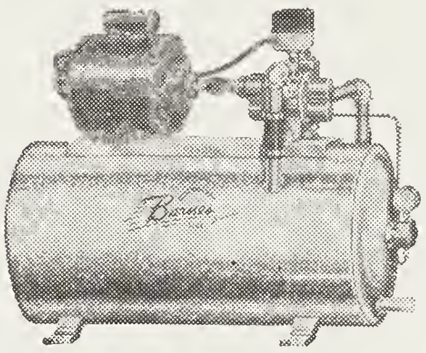
Kinston has over 60 industries and more than 500 commercial retail sales and service institutions, all equipped and dedicated to the service of citizens of the city, county, and trade territory. Kinston is also famous for its beautiful homes, wide streets, and picturesque trees and lawns.

The City of Kinston recently adopted, by popular ballot, the city manager form of government with the wholehearted cooperation of the Kinston Chamber of Commerce, including all the business interests of Kinston, which is now working to the mutual interest and advantage of its citizens and visitors.

The Kinston Chamber of Commerce, a voluntary organization of more than 500 of Kinston's civic and business leaders, extends a hearty welcome to persons and firms interested in a new location for either business or pleasure.

A NEW AND DIFFERENT WATER SYSTEM

A simple, low-cost shallow-well water system said to out-perform pumps 6 times its size is offered by the Barnes Manufacturing Company, Mansfield, Ohio. Equipped either with a one-fourth or one-third horse power electric motor the Mighty-Mite System delivers up to 420 G. P. H. at 30 lbs. discharge pressure, with suction lifts up to 22 feet. Maximum pumping pressure is 40 lbs. for the one-fourth horse power system; and 60 lbs. for the one-third horse power system. It is self-priming and self-lubricating throughout.



The first major improvement in domestic water systems—the Mighty-Mite Shallow-Well Water System, manufactured by the Barnes Manufacturing Company, Mansfield, Ohio.

The new water system according to the manufacturer is as simple as A-B-C. No plunger, rods, packing glands or drive pulleys are used. Two helical impellers turning at motor speed (1750 R.P.M.) give an uninterrupted, non-pulsating flow of water—with greater volume and with lower current costs. Due to the special design of the impellers, the system operates with the quietness of a sewing machine.

Impellers of the Mighty-Mite are covered with Buna N (Goodrich Hycar) which in turn is permanently bonded to the bronze impellers. This resilient material is highly resistant to abrasion, deterioration, and wear. Impellers move in an accurately, and glass-smooth machined pump casing, giving windshield-wiper action—a gentle sweeping of water at low pressures—a positive, gripping, non-by-passing action at high pressures. Impellers and pump body are designed for minimum and point contact, and are unaffected by sand or grit. Pump body is made of special, solidly-cast hydraulic bronze — corrosion-proof and wear resisting.

The new Barnes Mighty-Mite is furnished with a built-in strainer and check valve which saves cost of extra parts for the purchaser. System also has built-in pressure relief valve which protects plumbing, piping, and tank from excess pressures. The Mighty-Mite comes in a packaged unit with all accessories and fittings. All electrical wiring of the system is done and unit is furnished with 8 feet of heavy, twin-conductor cable for plugging into nearest outlet.

Running water for washing and sterilizing utensils in the milk house is a "must" for profitable dairy production at low cost. About 87 per cent of the milk a cow gives is water. It is highly important that a clean supply of clean, fresh water is available to the dairy cow at all times.

New Approach to Credit In North Carolina

(Continued from Page 13)

is the largest of 170 credit unions, incorporated under Chapter 115 of the laws of 1915, now operating in North Carolina.

Today about 70 per cent of our farmers use some form of production credit, the source of which is about one-third from merchants, one-third from cooperatives and one-third from local banks and other sources.

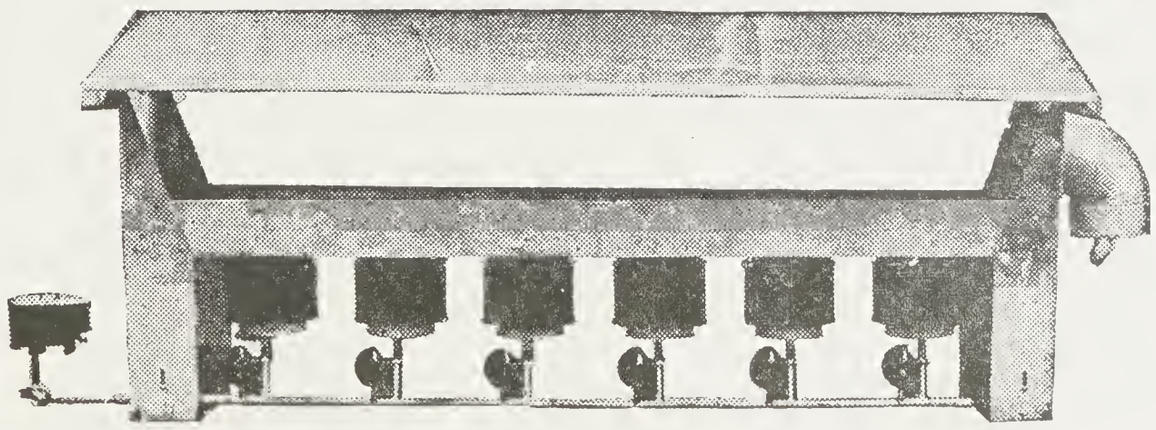
From sample studies made by the Experiment Station, it appears that the larger farmers borrow from banks and credit associations and smaller farmers from merchants. The cost of loans from merchants necessarily come high because the risk is great. The production credit societies due to fees and expense come higher than commercial bank loans. The cost of loans are relatively much higher for small than for large loans. The cost of the loan also depends upon the methods of advancement and repayments.

Every rural church, every local unit of the Farm Bureau or Grange, and every country merchant, should see to it that their community has available cheap credit for deserving productive purposes, for without it the resources of the community are drained away like an animal bleeding from a wound.

It's water that gives size to fruit—and dry spells which usually slice 50 to 75 per cent from fruit production offer no fears to orchardists with adequate supplies of running water.

Now Available ... Your 1948 Model

BLUE FLAME CURER



Long sixfoot stoves with six Giant Blue Flame Burners. New leveling device for easy installation. Tilting top. Profitable to own. Economical to operate. Simple to install.

LONG Manufacturing Co., Inc.

Tarboro, N. C.

The Present Status of the Tobacco Research Program in North Carolina

(Continued from Page 11)

research farms where their latest findings are incorporated under practical curing conditions.

It has been said that the research pathologists have the heaviest responsibilities of any single research group, for diseases can completely wipe out tobacco production. This nearly happened in the Oxford area with Granville wilt until Oxford 26 saved the day. The story of this variety is well known and is a classical example of the value of research to the tobacco industry. An examination of the following data shows, however, that Oxford 26 is not the ultimate answer, for its yield and per acre value are not as high as the research people wish it were:

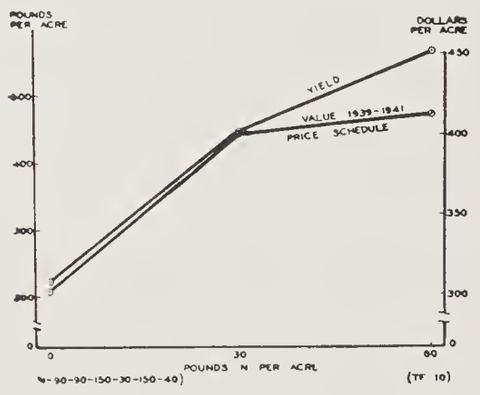
At Rocky Mount, in 1947, Oxford 26 yielded 1,147 lbs. per acre as compared with 1,517 lbs. for the highest yielding variety in the test (Bottom Special). Value per acre was around $100 lower than the highest. This was on disease-free soil and similar data are obtained at Oxford under disease-free conditions. For a period of years, an average of 1,365 pounds was obtained from Oxford 26 and 1,591 pounds for the highest yielder (400).

An equally threatening disease today is Black Shank and in some respects it is more serious because of its ease of spread. Varieties containing some degree of resistance are available, Oxford 1, Oxford 3 and the so-called Vesta strains developed in Virginia, but the problem is not nearly solved for the most resistant lines are not necessarily the highest yielders or of the best quality.

This year the Pathology staff are testing 75 strains of tobacco known to have varying degrees of resistance to Black Shank and Granville wilt (separately and combined) under disease-free conditions at two locations, under one Granville wilt condition, and at two locations infested with Black Shank. A number of these strains which have been in existence for several years are believed to have exceptional promise. Not before this season were funds and facilities available to test them under farm conditions typical of the areas for which they may be suited.

Root knot and meadow nematode studies are high on the list of active projects too. The nematode problem is one of sandy soils principally, and perhaps one of the toughest facing the pathologists. Those who visited the McCullers station on July 1 saw three approaches being made on this problem: Breeding for resistance, crop rotation, and soil treatment with DD. A resistant strain of tobacco called T.I.706 was crossed with susceptible flue-cured varieties including Gold Dollar, 400, 401, and White Stem Oronoco. From this group of crosses, some highly resistant material has been found; in fact, some are more resistant than the original parent T.I.706. As a usual thing, however, yield and quality are low and leaves are narrow and short. Out of this program, about 12 lines show some promise, with three being the most outstanding (N235, N226, and N225). These three lines are now being used for further crossing, and one encouraging combination resulted from the 1947 crosses. Its degree of resistance for both meadow nematode and root knot

EFFECT OF NITROGEN ON YIELD AND VALUE



nematode was good up through the middle of the season, but fell off somewhat near the end of the growing period. It is being studied further this season, as are 20 other selections in F-3 plots.

Rotations found most effective for nematode control are: Oats (weeds), tobacco; peanuts, tobacco; or corn, tobacco. If cotton is to be included in the rotation on nematode-infested soil, it is better to put it as far ahead of tobacco as possible.

The use of DD at 200 pounds per acre applied 90 days before planting is effective in reducing the incidence of root knot and meadow nematode. Comparative yields in 1947 at one location were 1,449 for the DD plot and 1,050 pounds per acre for the check. Further work is now under way to determine effectiveness of lower rates of application.

Fusarium wilt work was started several years ago. A strain called T.I.556 was used as a source of resistance but it was not of our flue-cured type. By crossing it with Gold Dollar, and backcrossing to 401, a new strain has been developed which has been included in tests at four locations.

In field appearance this line is slightly "off type." The plant is tall and the leaves are widely spaced on the stalk. Individual leaves are long and wide and tend to drop downward at the margins. It cured well, however, and its yield was excellent compared to 402. A small acreage is being planted this season. Continued work on this problem is planned in an attempt to improve the strain and maintain the high degree of resistance to Fusarium.

Another phase of pathology work pertains to disease control in tobacco plant beds. The use of the Uramon-cyanamid treatment is becoming widespread. Tobacco growers in nearly every section of the state are finding its use effective in the control of weeds and diseases. New materials are being tried with the aim of finding a still more effective treatment. New materials also are being tested for blue mold control but so far nothing more effective than fermate has been found.

Other diseases receiving attention but with less emphasis at the present time are mosaic, ring spot, wild fire and black root rot.

One of the biggest questions facing the Agronomy research staff is that pertaining to the production of tobacco so as to maintain soil resources in a good crop management system. Loss of top soil by continuous tobacco culture leads to serious consequences. Yield and quality both go down under "subsoil" farming. Rotations and row layouts are important problems. A three- or four-year rotation is often impractical. Usually a tobacco grower has not much more than his allot-

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ment acreage of the best tobacco land. We need to develop a good one-year rotation for tobacco that will enable us to utilize our best tobacco land each year but under a management system that maintains soil resources, continuous productivity, and tobacco quality. A two-year rotation meeting these requirements is the next best solution. This problem is one which requires time for its solution but one which justly deserves serious study.

A heavy portion of the present Agronomy program is devoted to variety testing. Up until 1946, experimental facilities and funds were so limited that the only location where a variety test could be conducted was at Oxford. In 1947, an additional experiment was located at Rocky Mount. This season we have the so-called Advanced Variety test at five locations: Oxford, McCullers, Greenville, Rocky Mount and Rural Hall. In these experiments 16 varieties are being compared for yield and quality, seven in common at all locations and the remaining nine selected from those most important to each of the areas represented. In addition, three variety experiments involving nine entries are under way in Surry, Guilford, and Rockingham counties. These are located with cooperating tobacco growers and handled in cooperation with assistant tobacco agents.

Tobacco from these tests is graded at McCullers by experts from the Production Marketing Administration, Tobacco Branch. Weight distribution by grade groups, money value and chemical composition are three types of data taken from the variety studies.

Tobacco plant bed studies include work on the value of uramon and cyanamid applied in the fall for weed and disease control, on the nutrition of the tobacco seedling. Results indicate the residual nitrogren is adequate for seedlings and the necessity of spring nitrogen fertilization is questioned. Cotton seed meal in tobacco plant bed fertilizers is often detrimental to plant stand and subsequent growth.

A sizeable program is under way on fertilization of tobacco and the effects of varying levels of nitrogen, potash, calcium, sulphur, chlorine, phosphorus, and magnesium upon elements of quality in the cured leaf. This involves a heavy field program at the different stations and intensive biochemical studies. New techniques had to be developed for evaluating rate of combustion with a desired degree of precision and for color of ash. At the moment, techniques for other physical measurements are receiving attention.

One fact of importance resulting from this work is the effect of over-fertilization on yield, value, and quality. The following table illustrates a principle being found to apply quite generally.

Pounds N Per Acre	*Yield*	*Value Per Acre*	*% Nicotine*	*% Sugar*
0	1224	302	1.56	17.55
30	1446	401	2.00	17.97
60	1564	412	2.88	14.66

With high nitrogen (60 vs. 30) yield is increased but value per acre is not. Nicotine level is too high for good quality, and sugar is lower than desirable. A closer examination of the yield increase reveals these very important data:

Pounds N Per Acre	*Priming*	*Pounds per Acre Good Lugs*	*Good Cutters*	*Heavy Leaf*
0	203	216	295	510
30	135	192	417	672
60	115	145	412	860

It is apparent that over-fertilization is lowering overall quality through the production of an increasing proportion of heavy leaf tobacco which the trade does not want.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that nearly half (49.6%) of the purchases made by the Stabilization Corporation in 1947 were heavy leaf grades.

Purchases of the Stabilization Corp. In All Belts by Certain Grade Families — 1947 Crop

Heavy Leaf Grades	49.6%
Smoking Leaf Grades	16.6%
Lugs	14.3%
Cutters	9.2%
All Others	10 %

232,280,435 lbs. received by Stabilization.

The influence of each separate ingredient in the fertilizer mixture is being determined, as accurately as techniques allow, upon a number of factors known to affect the value for cigarette purposes. It is a study which will require three to four cropping seasons for completion, but it is well under way at the present time. Segments of this problem constitute graduate students' research projects, and one under way now pertains to the uptake and factors influencing chlorine nutrition.

Other projects include wireworm control methods—the use of some of the new insecticides in setting water—and the preliminary results are encouraging even though the entomologists are not yet prepared to make definite recommendations.

The use of chemical growth regulating substances for sucker control is another rather extensive project which is encouraging from preliminary studies. Suckers have been inhibited under field conditions on some varieties, by one single application of a suitable growth regulator. It is possible, too, that these substances may be found effective in other physiological and pathological problems. Work has not yet advanced far enough to make definite recommendations.

Problems Not Now Underway

Funds and available personnel have not permitted initiation of a number of important studies and a few of these will be listed to indicate the possible benefits to be derived from additional financial support.

An oversupply of nitrogen results in a high yield of heavy leaf tobacco not desired by the trade. Value per acre is not increased by excessive yields.

1. Mechanization of tobacco cultural operations. Approximately 66% of the cost of production is a labor cost. This points to advantages of mechanization in reducing production costs and at the present time virtually no work is under way in this field.

2. Marketing methods might well be improved by a careful study of new tech-

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niques which could be developed to benefit both the tobacco grower and warehousemen.

3. Entomology research should be expanded to develop effective means of insect control, particularly to devote more attention to the wireworm and tobacco lice.

4. Genetic work should be initiated in an attempt to develop a tobacco not only possessing disease resistance but with properties superior to the present strains for cigarette purposes.

5. Fermentation and aging studies should be included in the biochemical approach.

6. Land management studies should be initiated to develop farming systems more stable than those prevailing under a one crop system of agriculture.

These are a few of the problems that deserve immediate attention. Whether or not they can be initiated will depend upon appropriation made available by the 1949

The Tobacco Laboratory is an indispensable part of a research program where quality of the product is so important.

General Assembly. The picture has been presented as clearly as possible so the agricultural leaders of the state may have a sound basis upon which to consider continued expansion of tobacco research. With proper support the program can be most comprehensive, and invaluable to North Carolina whose economy is so closely tied up with Tobacco. Its cost is negligible in comparison to what is at stake. The present program including funds appropriated to the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, N. C. Extension Service, and N. C. State Department of Agriculture for tobacco, can pay for itself by savings of three square yards of plant bed cloth per acre of tobacco (reducing yardage from 100 to 97), which growers can do several times over by following the recommendation on plant bed management alone.

Adequate state support must include funds not only to the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station but also to the N. C. State Department of Agriculture for special facilities at the branch stations and also to the N. C. Agricultural Extension Service. A very vital part of the whole program is that of making the information available to growers. This calls for more assistance in the form of extension specialists in subject matter departments working from Raleigh and also assistant tobacco agents in the various tobacco counties of the state.

Interest in better tobacco farming may never have been as high as it is at the present time. Last year at Oxford a total of 4740 people visited the station on regularly scheduled tours. This summer on June 25, 402 visitors inspected the tobacco plots at Rocky Mount, 609 visited tobacco work at McCullers on July 2, and on June 24, we had 1182 visitors at the Greenville station. The total at Oxford this year will probably exceed 8000 and on July 26 at Rural Hall, attendance will probably exceed one thousand. We in research are always glad to explain our work to interested persons. We make only one request, that trips be scheduled through county agents or vocational agricultural teachers so the research staff can set aside certain days for visitors, thus enabling them to pursue their work with little interruption the other days.

The entire program, considering the research phases is designed to be most comprehensive. It reaches way out in the future in attacking basic fundamental problems, yet it is geared to provide relief for immediate problems coming up on our farms constantly. It includes the training of North Carolina boys in various phases of tobacco research. A start is made. Cooperation among the various agencies is excellent. Support has been good and its continuation on an even larger scale will mean much to North Carolina agriculture in the years ahead.

Electric Scissors Available For Household Use

Electric scissors that are practical and efficient have been announced by the Atlas Instrument Company of Haddonfield, New Jersey under the trade name of "TRIM."

"Trim" electric scissors will be of interest to any user of ordinary scissors as this attracive instrument will perform with ease any number of jobs requiring the use of scissors. With no special preparation at all it is easy to cut in a straight line, around curves, to the right or left, or any way or position necessary to do the best job.

Single and multiple thicknesses of woolens, cottons, and silks are easily

handled with complete safety as the fine steel blades will cut any ordinary material with ease.

"Trim" is safe and foolproof as it must be held in the hand with pressure on the contact button before it will operate. The instant the pressure on the button is released the current is cut off and the blades stop. The action of the blades is so fast and minute that even in motion it is almost impossible to cut oneself.

The unit is streamlined in shape and weighs only six ounces. The case is of beautiful light blue plastic with an ivory colored operating button and gray rubber cord. The "Trim" and cord are packed in a handsome leatherette case lined with dark blue rayon. The retail price is $9.65.

Distribution is being affected as soon as possible to retail dealers, however the manufacturer will ship direct to persons unable to find "Trim" on sale in their neighborhood.

The most important single thing electricity can bring to the farm is an automatic electric water system. The installation of a complete water system is inexpensive when considered in terms of its many advantages.

Our Nation's Capital

(Continued from Page 7)

starvation; the high cost of living resulting from the shortages of all kinds of goods and from the pressure on food supply created by our food exports; the importance of maintaining and improving the efficiency of production.

"The problems of bringing supply into line with demand through greater production. In such conditions as exist today, strikes are recognized as being inflationary as they create additional shortages."

Where Republicans Are At

The record of the 80th Congress furnishes the foundations for the Republican platform. The Republicans claim all the credit for outlawing wartime controls to aid prices, wages and production to find their own levels. That's really a very truthful statement. Nevertheless prices, wages and production are leveling off very fast.

Union Power Over Government

The great labor strikes began in the early days of the New Deal. Labor unions acquired their strength because the President sympathized with the strikers. The White House door was open to labor leaders for 16 years.

President Truman sought to continue the cooperation between the White House and labor bosses, but he did not manipulate the settlement of strikes very successfully. He put his eggs all in one basket and labeled that basket a veto for the Taft-Hartley Labor Law. Congress went to bat with the President and then the Courts took a hand. The CIO and the coal miners were brought under control. John L. Lewis, Philip Murray and William Green now realize that their power is beginning to wane.

Keeping Pace With the Highways

Federal aid support in road-building will make it possible for states, cities, and all local governments to build more highways and fix up the old highways this year.

The Government has guaranteed $900,000,000 as its part in support of road-building efforts.

There are more new cars and trucks than there are good highways for them to use. The real responsibility for caring for the highways seems to rest principally with the states.

Federal grants in support of highways started in 1913—and highway building has been booming ever since. There is no sign of a let-up. During the last two years highway construction was slowed down because of shortages in materials, high costs, and the money needed to repair local roads and streets. Believe it or not, approximately $1,500,000,000 will be spent on highways in 1948 and even more than that next year.

The reason the Government has to chip in so large a share for the building of highways is a long, long story. No motorist need be told that taxes and restrictions placed upon his automobile have pretty near reached the sky limit. That explains why millions of motorists are objecting to high gasoline sales taxes at the service stations.

All other matters laid aside, the fact remains that the steady increase in the volume of traffic has piled up accidents on the highways at a terrific rate. That has increased the necessity of more roads and highways to lower traffic congestion.

It is a fact that the cost of building highways in 1940 was $19,700 a mile while in 1948 the cost has risen to $39,200 a mile.

To and From the Farms

The postwar increase in the farm population of the United States slowed down during 1947. The number of people living on farms in January, 1948, was 27,440,000, not appreciably different from the number a year earlier. Net migration of civilians from farms to non-farm places amounted to 640,000 in 1947. Nearly a million persons are estimated to have moved onto farms from cities, towns, and villages during the year, whereas more than a million and a half moved away from farms.

Electrifying the Farms

Operators of rural power systems financed by the Rural Electrification Administration purchased at wholesale the unprecedented total of 3,082,267,051 kilowatt-hours of electric energy during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947, the Department of Agriculture announced. This record-breaking amount of energy cost $26,909,545 or an average of 8.7 mills per kilowatt-hour.

King Cotton

The Department of Agriculture announces that the cotton export program is being continued. The current export subsidy rate of 10 cents per bale also will remain in effect with respect to notices of sale received by the New York office of PMA after June 30, 1948.

CONCRETE
Carolina BLOCK
COMPANY
Box 5044
State College Station RALEIGH, N. C.
Concrete and Cinder Blocks

White Farms
announces
QUALITY BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE
Hampshire Hogs and Aberdeen Angus Cattle
We always have young stock for sale.
Write us your needs for quality livestock.
White Packing Co., *Owners*
WHITE FARMS
Address inquiries to:
Hugh J. Elliott, Manager
Salisbury, N. C.

SUMMER MANAGEMENT OF LAYING FLOCKS

By C. C. PARRISH
North Carolina State College

Summer eggs are valuable, and the wise poultryman will use all tricks of the trade in order to maintain good summer egg production. During the five-month period, May to September inclusive, poultrymen should try to get 76 eggs a bird. They should do this on an average feed intake of 42 pounds a bird for this period. Doing this will require regular checking of the birds, the house, and the consumption of mash.

Lice

The flock should be checked frequently for the presence of lice. They remain on the birds at all times. There are a number of different kinds of lice, and some kinds are harder to eradicate than others, but good response appears to be obtained from the use of sodium fluoride as a dust. If the flock owner does not wish to handle the birds, then some roost paint preparation containing nicotine sulphate in most cases will give satisfactory results. Any treatment used should be repeated in a week to ten days, as young lice may hatch out in the meantime. There are a number of preparations containing DDT and other new insecticide ingredients that were developed during the war; but as yet, in many cases, these are not widely used or are not readily available. Regardless of the preparation used, the directions of the manufacturer should be followed closely.

Mites

Mites remain in the house during the daytime and get on the birds after dark and remain until daylight. These parasites suck blood, and in reality exert a more damaging effect on egg production than lice. There are a number of preparations that can be used. Most people use the old standby of used motor oil mixed with kerosene, half and half. In applying oil to the roosts, if the roost poles are nailed down tight, they should be loosened so that the oil can get into all cracks and crevices and on the underside of the perch holes as well as the top side.

Ventilation and Shade

The comfort of the bird plays a most important part in the performance of the flock during extreme weather conditions. **Hot summer weather, unless the birds are kept comfortable, usually encourages depressed appetites which results in a lowered feed consumption and lowered egg production.** Then, too, extremely warm weather appears to interfere in some way with the assimilation of calcium which results in an increased number of thin-shelled eggs. Therefore, it can be readily seen that the laying house should be opened up, if possible, on all four sides to provide cross ventilation and to permit plenty of fresh air to enter the house. Laying houses should not only be insulated against cold but against heat as well.

When hot weather arrives and appetites become depressed, it is then time to use practices designed to encourage feed consumption, such as the feeding of moist mash at noon each day or the feeding of pellets. When moist mash is fed, the usual amount fed is 3 pounds of dry mash moistened with milk or water and fed to each 100 birds each day at noon or when most convenient for the flock owner. If the above-suggested practices are followed, higher summer egg production will generally be maintained, and extra profits will be realized from this additional care.

Flocks should be culled closely, and all overly fat and large birds with pendulous abdomens should be sold. Keep and feed the best. Sell the rest.

SULFANTI*

You will need these tablets in case of
COCCIDIOSIS
AND COLDS IN POULTRY
A Reliable Remedy
Economical . . . Proven in the Field
* T.M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST L. P. MAYRAND GREENSBORO NORTH CAROLINA

Curing Bright Leaf Tobacco

(Continued from Page 9)

cure. The tobacco barn doors are never opened for ventilation, even when the humidity is high the doors are kept closed. Heat is the important factor during the leaf killing stage. It is easier to get heat to the tobacco with the top ventilators and doors closed. It is important to get the temperature of the tobacco to the lethal temperature. A lowering of temperature during the leaf killing process may encourage enzymatic action to the extent that serious damage may be done to the leaf; so to the slogan, "Keep up with the tobacco" during the yellowing period may be added, "Don't let the temperature drop while killing the leaf." In most cases the damage to tobacco due to temperature drop when more air is let into the barn while killing the leaf is greater than any damage caused by high humidity. These practices cannot be followed in loosely and poorly constructed barns.

The additional cost of a good barn over a poor one is not great. It may simply call for a little "know how" in the construction of a new barn, or the proper application of farm labor plus a few materials to an old barn. Will it pay?

Farmers sometimes say that they cannot afford barns like those at the Oxford Station. Some simple arithmetic may prove otherwise. The saving at the Oxford Station in 1947 over 1946 was $8.33 per cure on fuel alone, or a little more than $40.00 for each barn for the season. In addition to the fuel savings, better tobacco with more uniform quality was obtained in less time, the total man hours per cure were reduced, and it is possible to cure as much tobacco with five barns of good construction as can be cured in six barns of poor construction.

Hampshire Ram Sale Scheduled for July 24

A purebred Hampshire ram sale, an annual affair at Boone, Watauga County, will be held on July 24, according to information received by Robert S. Curtis, Department of Agriculture marketing specialist. Complete information about the sale may be obtained from L. E. Tuckweiller, county agent at Boone.

Prices of hogs probably will continue high during 1948, with about the usual seasonal increase probable in the late winter and early spring.

The Clinton Record

1945—11,152,553 lbs.
1946—13,565,781 lbs.
1947—14,174,481 lbs.

and prospects are very bright for 1948

Six modern, well-lighted warehouses, with over 350,000 square feet of floor space, are at your disposal on the Clinton Tobacco Market. Men with long experience in the tobacco business operate these six warehouses, and the highest possible price for tobacco sold with them is their constant goal.

Make Clinton

. . . *The Farmer's Market* . . .

Your Market for the 1948 Season

SMITHFIELD . . . Its Community and Market Development

Every school child is familiar with the name of Captain John Smith and everyone can relate the romantic story of his adventure with the Indian princess, Pocahontas. Little or no romance or adventure is attached to the beginning of the Town of Smithfield. But the name of John Smith is definitely and firmly attached, for it was on the lands of one John Smith that our town was established and from the same John Smith its name was derived.

The General Assembly of North Carolina, meeting at New Bern, passed an act on April 8, 1771 granting a charter to the town of Smithfield "on the lands of John Smith on the north side of Neuse River in Johnston County where the courthouse and other public buildings now stand." It was felt that establishing a town at this locus " would tend to the promotion of commerce and be greatly for the ease and convenience of the inhabitants of that county in attending court and public business." And so it was that Smithfield became the county seat of Johnston County by charter, since the County Courthouse was already on the lands upon which the town was established. It is interesting to note at this point that when the General Assembly voted on a permanent capitol of North Carolina, Smithfield missed by one vote the honor that Raleigh now holds.

Not until ninety years later in 1861 did the town become incorporated, which tends to prove the contention that Smithfield was for nearly a century nothing but a mere crossroads. Since that time, however, the town's charter shows steady and progressive growth both in size and its municipal government. Although the charter was amended many times as the town grew, it was not until 1901 that the present mayor and seven commissioner system was established, and not until 1915 was the mayor elected by popular vote. On the other hand, as early as 1883, the private laws of North Carolina established the offices of Treasurer, clerk, tax collector, street commissioner and police force and gave the mayor power to hold court and laws with which to enforce its rulings.

Smithfield lies in the very heart of one of the richest agricultural sections in the entire United States. Johnston County ranks first in gross cash farm income among the counties in North Carolina with a total of 25½ million dollars, and it ranks among the top fifty counties in the nation. Johnston is second in tobacco acreage and value in the state and is among the top five counties in cotton acreage and value. It has the largest number of hogs, the largest number of laying hens, and the largest number of work stock of any county in North Carolina. Tobacco is the primary money crop although diversification of agriculture is definitely on the upward trend.

Tobacco income in Smithfield amounted to 7 million dollars in 1939; in 1947 it was over 13 million. In that same span it grew from the largest tobacco market in the world with one set of buyers to the largest market in the world with two sets of buyers. It reached its peak year in 1946 selling more than 35 million pounds of bright leaf tobacco. In 1947 it sold some 30 odd million pounds, this drop being due to the cut in tobacco acreage.

Our town is not just a tobacco town. It is one of the finest cotton markets in eastern North Carolina and the largest in Johnston County, maintaining four large gins, five large cotton storage warehouses, one of which alone holds 10,000 bales of cotton, ample buyers with the best in rail and truck transportation facilities. Smithfield also has a large cotton textile mill that is a subsidiary of Burlington Mills, Inc., one of the largest textile manufacturing concerns in the entire United States. Cotton is a cash crop and Smithfield has all the facilities which rank it tops as a cotton market.

Johnston County, being the largest producer of hogs of any county in North Carolina, naturally supports a large hog market which is located in Smithfield. It does not confine its purchases just to this county, but hauls hogs in from as far south as Florida, then ships them on by truck to the large packing plants in Richmond and Baltimore. Smithfield too has its own meat packing plant which specializes in beef as well as pork. In 1947 the hog market in Smithfield handled approximately $3,000,000 worth of pork on hoof.

The Johnston County Produce Market located just outside of Smithfield buys and sells practically all types of farm produce grown in this vicinity including corn, potatoes, fresh vegetables, chickens and eggs. Smithfield is the wholesale and retail center of Johnston County and has the reputation of being one of the fastest growing towns in North Carolina.

Although admittedly in need of new small industries, especially relating to agriculture, our town is not without manufacturing. Besides the already mentioned packing plant, textile mill and cotton gins, Smithfield has a fertilizer factory, one of the largest tobacco processing and redrying plants in eastern North Carolina, a brick and tile kiln, three cement block companies, three lumber plants, and woodwork and metal shops. These industries prove that the facilities of Smithfield are capable of wide diversification.

To further prove that our town is literally "bursting at the seams," the population jumped from 3,678 in 1940 to 6,058 in 1947. In April, 1945, our town purchased 225,600 KWH of electricity from Carolina Power and Light Company; the same month in 1948 it purchased 486,000 KWH —a jump in three years of 260,400 KWH. In the same three years the number of electric lights and power meters in use grew from 1611 to 2464, a total 853; electric stove meters from 275 to 452, a total of 177. To alleviate Smithfield's "growing pains" our citizenry voted this year—1948—to extend the city limits almost doubling its area. Our forward looking citizenry likewise voted overwhelmingly in favor of a $400,000 bond issue to complete the extension of utilities to these new areas. Smithfield has done its job in extending its area. It is now concentrating on extending and enhancing its businesses and services.

This, it is doing through the churches, schools, municipal government, civic clubs, Town and County libraries and Chamber of Commerce. The Town possesses two large white school buildings—grammar and high school—and one modern colored school building. The white high school has undergone extensive additions and modernizations. The town is proud of the accomplishments of its schools in repeatedly producing winners in scholarship, music and debating, as well as athletics. It is proud, too, of the accomplishments of its negro school which contributes greatly to the fine race relations of our town. The eight white churches—Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Free Will Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Primitive Baptist and Episcopal—and the negro churches provide the centers of worship and spiritual well-being of the community. They wield a wholesome and profound effect upon our citizenry.

The town of Smithfield is governed by a mayor and seven commissioners and it is fortunate to have had sound business men at its helm for many years. Smithfield has been referred to as the most organized town anywhere. There are at least nineteen men's, women's and children's organizations led by the civic groups of Kiwanis,

(Continued on Page 32)

New and Used Automobiles

At prices you can afford to pay. Only the cleanest used cars sold and fully guaranteed. We have for immediate delivery any make or model, new or used.

MAC'S PLACE
Selma, North Carolina

SELMA . . . 'Progressing With the Times'

by TALMADGE B. CORBETT

Selma is centrally located in Johnston County, which has the enviable record of being North Carolina's richest agricultural county, and the nations second county in total tobacco acreage. Selma is proud of its part in helping to establish Johnston County as a leading agricultural county. The progressive merchants of Selma have long realized the value of farming to the progress of this town and community. They are puting forth a greater effort then ever before to make every farm in this area self-supporting. The cooperation between the farmers and the business men of Selma is excellent. This is plainly evident during the Annual Harvest Day celebration, which has been set this year for September 8.

The town has no problem of transportation. U. S. highway No. 70, which reaches from the east coast to the extreme western part of North Carolina, skirts the town. One of the most popular highways for North-South traffic, U.S. 301, passes through the heart of the town. Various other roads lead into the town from all rural areas. There are 37 buses, 14 passenger trains, and 16 freight trains daily entering Selma. The main line of The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and a branch line of The Southern Railway pass through Selma.

There is an up to-date Airport that is a credit to any small town. Charter flights may be made from this airport, and Flight training is available.

Two textile plants are a great asset to the town. The Selma Cotton Mills employ approximately 350 people, while the Eastern manufacturing Company employs 200 people. These plants are working on three shifts daily. Future plans call for an extension of the city limits to include the people surrounding these plants, thus increasing the population by approximately 2,000.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company operates one of their larger fertilizer plants in Selma, employing 100 men. During the past year this plant manufactured 35,000 gross tons of fertilizer.

The Selma Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring a corn-growing contest. There have been 68 entries in this contest, and there are numerous other farmers continually seeking to get a greater corn yield per acre.

Selma boasts of a modern Vocational Training building just recently completed. This building is equipped with $5,000 worth of machinery and tools. To-date 129 men have been enrolled to receive training, 54 being veterans and 35 high school students. The Selma vocational project is the only county offering agricultural training. Any farmer in this trading area may use the building and equipment for making repairs to farm machinery. The Selma Kiwanis Club sponsors a Pig Chain which is partly responsible for the fact that Johnston County has more brood sows than any other county in North Carolina. The county also has more laying hens than any other county.

While the citizens of Selma are always seeking to make Selma a more prosperous town financially, they are also interested in the spiritual growth of the town. There are 15 churches in the town, several of which have recently added educational plants to the church.

The various civic organizations, such as the Kiwanis Club, the Lions Club, and the Woman's Club, are doing their part in making Selma a more desirable community in which to live.

The Selma Chamber of Commerce is not boasting when they state that Selma is ideally located for many new enterprises. Transportation, space, surplus

Welcome to SMITHFIELD

The Fastest Growing Tobacco, Cotton, and Livestock Market in North Carolina

WHOLESALE - RETAIL CENTER OF JOHNSTON COUNTY

Welcome to Farmers' Day August 11, 1948

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE - - - - SMITHFIELD, NORTH CAROLINA

Joe is a popular . . .

PARTY LINER*

* *Because*

He's considerate of others

He gives called party time to answer

He never interrupts when line is in use

He releases line in emergency

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Incorporated

labor, family income, and climate are ideal for progressive enterprises wishing to locate. At present, there is a great need or a modern hotel, laundry, and a first-class restaurant. Selma always welcomes new businesses and new business men to the town, and the fullest cooperation is given toward their prosperity.

Selma was founded in 1867 and has made steady progress since. The most rapid progress has been made in the past 35 years. It was about 35 years ago that the leading merchants began to visualize the Selma of the future and began the paving of streets and sidewalks, the installation of sewage, and the expansion of water works. Selma is proud of the past, but would rather look to the future for a greater Selma, a greater community, a greater county, and an opportunity to serve humanity.

SMITHFIELD

(Continued from Page 30)

Rotary and Exchange. The Community Chest is a very definite asset to our town. The Johnston County Hospital is a modern, 30-bed structure. However, the need or the expanded hospital facilities has been recognized. The County Commissioners have set the date for a vote of the people for a bond issue for a new large hospital under North Carolina's extensive health program.

Recreation facilities are fine with Holt Lake for swimming and fishing, the Country Club for golf and dancing, the Legion Hut for meeting and dances, Class D professional baseball, and the new community recreation center for tennis, volley ball, softball and several other group games available. The annual Farmer's Day event is one of the outstanding celebrations in North Carolina. The whole town is turned over to our farm friends and neighbors. The day's highlights include a big parade, beauty contests, singing contests, radio programs, featuring outstanding entertainers, livestock and farm implement exhibits, a big square dance and many other features. In short, it is truly the Farmer's day.

Cash receipts from the sale of wool amounted to $85,000 in North Carolina during 1947. This figure represents a drop of 6 per cent from the previous year and about 16 per cent from 1945. Production of wool in the state totalled 180,000 pounds, an average of 5.3 pounds per sheep shorn.

The value of honey and beeswax produced in the Tar Heel state during 1947 amounted to about $2,421,000, compared with only $1,253,000 in 1946. The average price for all methods of sale was 38 cents per pound, second highest state average in the nation.

SELMA, N. C.

Hub of Johnston County

North Carolina's Richest Agricultural County

A PROGRESSIVE, FRIENDLY COMMUNITY

We Are Proud of Our . . .

- TWO TEXTILE PLANTS
- FERTILIZER PLANT
- UP-TO-DATE AIRPORT
- EXCELLENT TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES *and*
- HARD-WORKING CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS

Visit Us During the Annual Harvest Day Celebration on September 8 This Year

TALMADGE B. CORBETT ETHEL B. SCARBOROUGH

SELMA FURNITURE COMPANY

Complete Home Furnishers

Specializing in
VENETIAN BLINDS
Inlaid Linoleum — Rubber Tile

SELMA, NORTH CAROLINA

Smith's Store

Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

SELMA, NORTH CAROLINA

Eason's Jewelry and Repair Shop

Watch Repairing

SELMA, N. C.

WOODWARD & CREECH DRUG COMPANY

SELMA, N. C.

ACROSS THE EDITOR'S DESK

State's Tobacco Income Down 77 Million Dollars

North Carolina's 1947 tobaeco crop totaled 907,181,000 pounds and was valued at $380,848,000, it was indicated in a final summary for the season released by Ray B. Converse, statistician with the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Production was about two percent smaller than the previous year, when the yield was 927,425,000 pounds, and the crop brought nearly 77 million dollars less than the $457,638,000 realized from the 1946 crop.

The average price for the 1947 crop was estimated at 42 cents a pound as against 49.3 cents a pound in 1946.

The state's flue-cured production last year was placed at 892,205,000 pounds, two percent less than the 1946 crop of 912,970,000 pounds, and was valued at $374,513,000, or more than 77 million dollars below the 1946 valuation of $451,-639,000. The average price for flue-cured tobacco last year was eomputed at 42 cents a pound, compared with an average of 49.5 cents for 1946.

Production of burley tobacco in the mountain counties totaled 14,976,000 pounds and was valued at $6,335,000, bringing an average of 42.3 cents per pound, as compared with 14,455,000 pounds produced in 1946 with a total valuation of $5,999,000 and an average price of 41.5 cents.

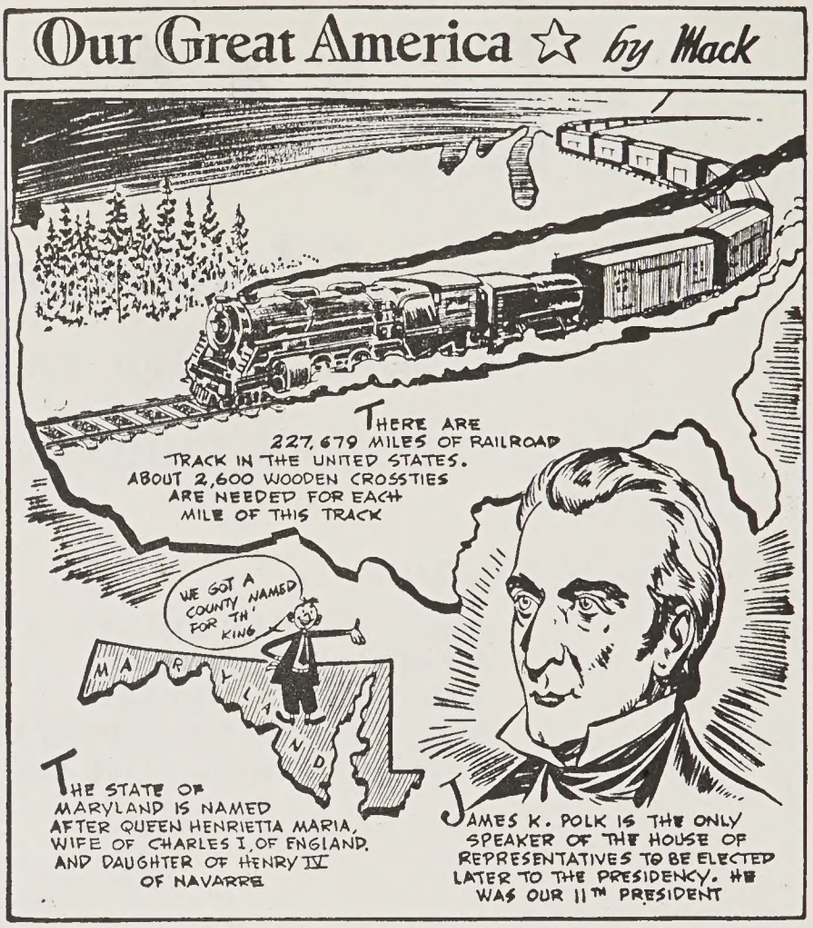
Local Units Benefit From Increased Beer Taxes

Beer taxes collected by the State in May totalled $381,057.51, a sizable increase over the $347,639.36 collected in May of 1947, according to figures released today by the North Carolina Department of Revenue.

In the first five months of 1948, the State has collected a total of $2,095,658.55 in beer taxes, an increase of nearly a half-million dollars over the $1,530,436.92 collected in the first five months of last year.

These figures do not include beer taxes collected by local and Federal government units.

Half of the beer revenue collected by the State is being set aside for distribution on a per eapita basis to eounties and municipalities in which beer is licensed to be sold. The local government units will receive their share of the money next fall for the year ending September 30.


Our Great America ☆ by Mack
THERE ARE 227,679 MILES OF RAILROAD TRACK IN THE UNITED STATES. ABOUT 2,600 WOODEN CROSSTIES ARE NEEDED FOR EACH MILE OF THIS TRACK
WE GOT A COUNTY NAMED FOR TH' KING
MARYLAND
THE STATE OF MARYLAND IS NAMED AFTER QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA, WIFE OF CHARLES I, OF ENGLAND, AND DAUGHTER OF HENRY IV OF NAVARRE
JAMES K. POLK IS THE ONLY SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO BE ELECTED LATER TO THE PRESIDENCY. HE WAS OUR 11TH PRESIDENT

The year's share going to local governments is expected conservatively to total well over $3,000,000, with the estimate based on the current trend in collections. None of the money goes to counties and municipalities in which beer is not licensed to be sold.

The new beer money was made available to local government units when the 1947 General Assembly doubled the crown tax on beer, effective last July 1. Many local units used their first quarter's share to pay for needed services and equipment. In some places the new revenue permitted tax reductions or prevented increases in local taxes.

Full Measure

North Carolina farmers are getting full measure in all but a few of their fertilizer bags, according to C. D. Baucom, superintendent of the weights and measures division of the State Department of Agriculture.

He based this statement on reports submitted by inspectors after completing a spring spot check of fertilizer weights. The inspectors reported weighing 2,215 bags, the products of 36 fertilizer manufacturers, at 193 different distributing points, and finding only 62 bags, or less than three percent, to be short weight. These were removed from sale.

"This reflects well on the fertilizer manufacturers," commented Agriculture Commissioner D. S. Coltrane when informed of the inspectors' findings. "It is definitely the best record we have ever had. I am sure that the great majority of fertilizer manufacturers are endeavoring to see that every bag of fertilizer they sell contains the full guaranteed weight. Some minor deviations in weight are almost bound to occur, but I am glad to see that this year the number of bags on the short weight side is so low."

Commissioner Coltrane said penalties amounting to four times the weight deficiencies would be assessed against the manufacturers of all fertilizer found to weigh less than the guaranteed amount.

On a certain farm, prior to the installation of an electric water system, a herd of 23 Jersey cows produced 12,511 pounds of milk in a six-month period. In a six-month period following the installation of the water system, the same herd of cows produced 15,628 pounds of milk—an increase of 3,117 pounds, or 24 per cent. In addition, there was an average increase of 17.7 pounds of butterfat per eow.

Here's How North Carolina Cities, Towns and Counties Are Using BEER TAX REVENUE

Last November, $1,784,821 in beer taxes (representing July, August and September collections) was distributed to North Carolina municipalities and counties wherein beer is licensed to be sold. How is this money being used? The results of a recent survey hold great interest for the state's taxpayers:

Twenty-six municipalities and 28 counties report that the new beer revenue would enable them to REDUCE TAXES, and three other counties said it would help in that direction. Thirty-four municipalities and 34 counties indicated it would aid in PREVENTING TAX INCREASES. Other welcome uses included MEETING INCREASED EXPENSES and APPLICATION ON DEBT SERVICE.

Policemen Employed

In some instances, EXTRA CITY AND RURAL POLICEMEN are being employed from the funds, resulting in improved law enforcement. Other uses include STREET IMPROVEMENTS, PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT and SANITARY SEWERAGE EXTENSION.

School Expenses Met

SCHOOL BUILDINGS are being planned, SCHOOL EXPENSES MET, and county HEALTH AND WELFARE PROGRAMS FINANCED—from beer tax revenue. Other constructive utilization of these funds includes:

A COUNTY LIBRARY BUILDING, A NEW FIRE STATION, ADDITION TO COURTHOUSE, PURCHASE OF PROPERTY FOR COUNTY PURPOSES.

Streets Improved

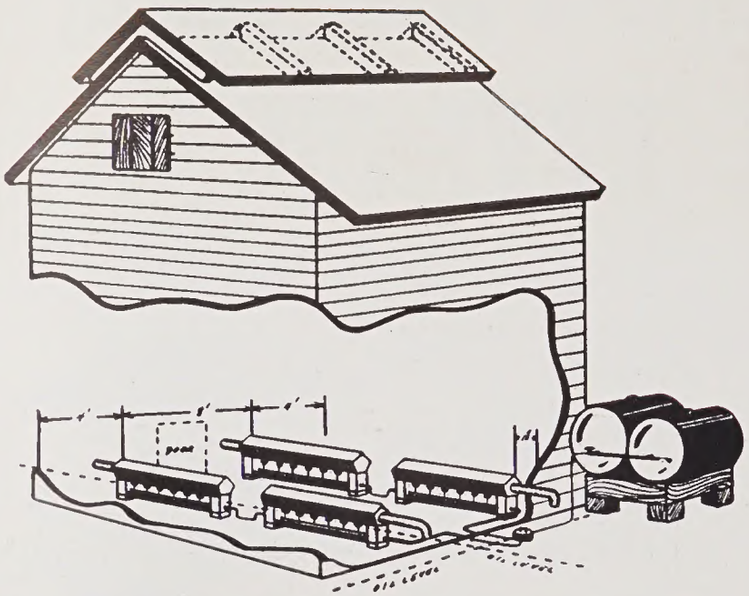
And so on—an impressive array of sorely needed services and facilities made possible by the apportionment of beer tax revenue to towns, cities and counties licensing the sale of beer.

Health and Welfare Programs Maintained

Using 1947 beer taxes as a basis for estimate, nearly $4,000,000 of this "bonus" revenue is anticipated for North Carolina municipalities and counties this year—money that will relieve the burden of hard-pressed taxpayers. Safeguarding these millions is an objective of the Self-Regulation Program of the North Carolina Division, U. S. Brewers Foundation. You help us mightily when you give your patronage only to those beer retailers whose places of business reflect complete respect for North Carolina law and North Carolina civic and social standards.

NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION
UNITED STATES BREWERS FOUNDATION
Suite 606-607 Insurance Building, Raleigh, N. Carolina

THE FACT THAT THE
HENRY VANN PRE-HEAT TOBACCO CURER
has NEVER caused a tobacco barn FIRE



A Typical HENRY VANN Installation

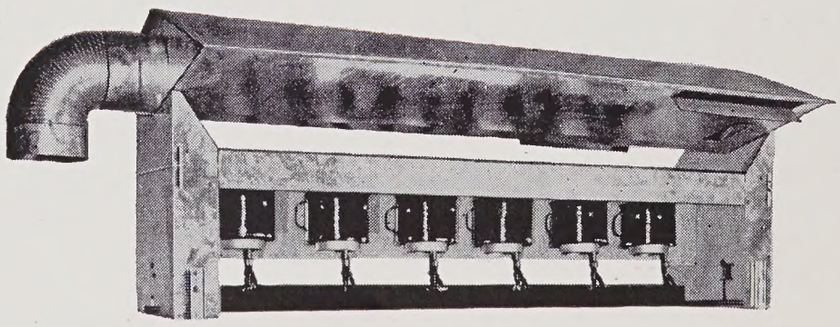
Is just one of the many reasons why this outstanding curing system leads all others.

Less Oil is required to operate the Henry Vann Curer than any other oil-burning tobacco curing system on the market.

First in North Carolina **And Wherever Tobacco Is Grown**

Exclusive patented
PRE-HEAT FEATURE
means

- MORE HEAT
- BETTER QUALITY
- AT LESS COST



First to be approved by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture.

THE HENRY VANN PRE-HEAT TOBACCO CURER has always had the safety features now required by law in North Carolina. So it was only natural that the first Tobacco Curer to obtain this approval was HENRY VANN

We Welcome Dealer Inquirers

Henry Vann Industries, Inc.

Manufacturers and Distributors

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